THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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THE FARM AND FIRESIDE.

What We Know About Farming.

Raw or Cooked Potatoes for Cows.

The *Prairie Farmer*, in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent "are cooked or raw potatoes best for milch cows, at this season of the year," says:

Experiments tried some years ago with a single cow convinced us that cooked potatoes gave the largest yield of milk, and that they were also best for the cow, as was shown by her condition. Leaving aside the question of the relative value of raw and cooked potatoes as food for milch cows, and looking for a moment to the interest of their owner, we would suggest that it is not to his interest to feed marketable potatoes to cows. At the time of writing this one bushel of marketable potatoes will buy three bushels of corn in this market; and one bushel of very fine potatoes will buy four bushels of corn. When a peck of potatoes will purchase one bushel of prime oats or three-fourths of a bushel of No. 1 corn, we would not feed them to cows. Some people think it sinful to burn corn for fuel, as they are doing "out West;" if it is, it is a seemingly greater sin to feed potatoes to stock during the present scarcity of them. A farmer who can feed potatoes to his cows this winter who can afford to supply his own table with game, foreign fruits and champagne, and enjoy a Havana cigar after eating.

Growth of a Horse's Bones.

With respect to the growth of horses, as far as regards height, it generally discontinues between three and four years old. After three years old the limbs very seldom become longer, but the carcass increases in depth between the top of the withers and that portion of the chest immediately beneath it. Professor Furguson some years ago discovered that the measure of the fore-limb of a three-year old colt or filly, from the centre of the elbow joint to the centre of the pastern joint, is the measure of that portion of the adult animal between the centre of the elbow joint and the top of the wither. Thus, if it is wanted to know what increased hight a three-year old will attain when he or she shall have reached maturity, it is only necessary to ascertain how much greater the distance is between the elbow joint and the top of the withers. The difference between these two measurements will nearly exactly indicate the maximum hight the animal will attain in the ordinary course of nature, on arriving at maturity. This rule has for some time been recognized in the cavalry of the English and Continental armies as almost infallible. Bones are continually though slowly changing their structure; but as to their length, the bones of horses generally discontinue their growth about between four and four and a half years old. With respect to the substance and structure, they are not quite developed until the animal is about five years old.

Stock Eating Wood.

One of our substantial subscribers, in a recent conversation, gave his experience in training neat stock, affected with the habit of eating wood, chewing bones, etc. His cattle were one spring affected this way. They became thin in flesh, refused to eat hay, and presented a shaggy appearance. He had an impression that their food lacked the constituents for making bone, but his neighbors used bone meal without noticing any good result whatever. At last he put about four bushels of leached ashes in his barn yard, and threw out to them about a shovel full each day. After turning them out to pasture, he put one peck of dry ashes per week on the ground of the pasture. They ate it all up, and gnawed off the grass where it had been lying. The cattle began to improve, gaining flesh and looking much better than they had done for several years. He says this morbid appearance was unnoticed years ago, from the fact that the ground was ashy, from the burnings of the wood and land clearings. Latterly, he gives one quart of ashes mixed with the same quantity of salt, to twelve head of cattle, about once a week.—*Live Stock Journal.*

Carbolic Acid for Gapes.

W. B. Tegetmeier states that he has found no difficulty in curing gapes by the use of carbolic acid. He says:—"So potent are the fumes of this powerful remedy, and so destructive are they to parasitic life, that their inhalation for a few moments seem perfectly effectual in destroying the life of the worm. It is not even necessary to employ any special apparatus; a few drops of carbolic acid may be placed in a spoon and held over the flame of a candle until a thick vapor is seen to rise, when the head of the young chicken or pheasant (held in the other hand) may be placed in the vapor, which the animal is forced to inhale. Care must be taken not to carry on the process until the fowl as well as the worm are killed. I find after exposure to the fumes for a few seconds the bird may be regarded as cured, and be seen about quite as well on the following day; if not, the treatment should be repeated. The medicinal carbolic acid is preferable to the tarry liquid used for disinfecting sewers and drains.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Veracity of Intolerant Birds.

Last year an experiment was tried by a writer in *Field and Factory*, the details of which will be interesting to our readers, and each one can make his or her own deductions from the facts and figures given:

"Ten pullets each, of five breeds, each within a week of hatching six months old, were placed in yards forty feet square, with comfortable houses. For the next six months an account was kept of their food, and eggs produced, with the following results: The Dark Brahmas ate 309½ quarts of corn, oats and wheat screenings; laid 605 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds; feed cost $5.; eggs sold for $10.68; profit, $4.31. The Buff Cochins ate 406 quarts; laid 591 eggs, and weighed 73 pounds; feed, $6.34; eggs, $9.35; profit; $3.51. The Gray Dorkings at 309 quarts; laid 424 eggs, and weighed 59½ pounds; feed, $4.87; eggs, $8.73; profit, $3.86. The Houdans ate 214 quarts; laid 383 eggs, and weighed 45½ pounds; feed, $3.35; eggs, $13.05; profit, $9.70. The Leghorns ate 231½ quarts; laid 807 eggs, and weighed 36½ pounds; feed, $3.62; eggs, $13.55; profit, $9.87.

Did Not Like Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that in his boyhood he knew a wealthy farmer and drover, who persisted in declaring that a sheep's foot was poison to the land. His hatred of the wool-bearing animal was more intense, if possible, than John Randolph's, who would go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep. He never permitted one sheep to step on his soil if he could help it. In other respects he was as good a farmer as any of his neighbors, and had more means to do as he would. After many years it came to be a common remark among his neighbors: "N.'s farms are running down; he will have to get some sheep." Consequently, when the farms had passed out of his hands, and a system of management in which the sheep played a prominent part came in, it was often remarked, "See how the poison of the sheep's feet is bringing up N.'s old farms."

Dangerous Diets.

The failure of the potato crop in England is likely, from what we read, to bring about an epidemic of scurvy, unless the public can be better informed of the requirements of an antiscorbutic diet. The fact, therefore, cannot be too widely made known that peas, pudding, haricot beans and boiled rice, which have been suggested as substitutes for potatoes, will not prevent the occurrence of scurvy. In the absence of the potato, an excellent antiscorbutic, fresh green vegetables or fruits will be requisite, or the health will fail, even though fresh meat be taken. Amongst the vegetable material which may be used, the *Lancet* states, are the various forms of cabbage, lettuce, oranges, lemons, onions, mustard, cress, dandelion and sorrel. The experience of the crews of vessels on long voyages has shown, over and over again, the uselessness of the pea and bean tribe in preventing scurvy.

Winter Feeding of Cows.

The most profitable feed for dairy cows is that which is cheapest. The object of the dairyman who makes butter and cheese is to produce the richest milk, and for this purpose he must be guided by the cost of the food in his vicinity. When corn is as low as at present, he will undoubtedly feed that grain in its natural state throughout the great corn producing districts, but where, through the cost of transportation, it acquires a value of forty cents and over, it will pay to grind, and as the price is still enhanced, recourse is had to cooking. Where bran can be obtained at reasonable rates, it is one of the best divisors of corn meal known. Three to four pounds of corn meal mixed with six to eight pounds of bran, is one of the best feeds that can be given to milch cows, and if this can be cooked with cut hay, its value will be increased about one fifth.—*Western Rural.*

How the Roots of Plants Feed.

In the "Natural Laws of Husbandry," Liebig says that the opinion that the roots of plants extract their food immediately from those portions of the soil which are in direct contact with their absorbent surfaces, does not imply that potash, lime, or phosphate of lime, in an undissolved state, can penetrate their cells. But it is based upon the assumed fact, that the roots received their food from the thin layer of water which is in intimate contact with the earth and with the root surface, and not from remote layers of water. That between the root surface, the layer of water, and the earthy particles, a reciprocal action goes on, which does not take place between the water and the earthy particles alone.

Cure of Hens with Hard Crops.

A gentleman, writing to Moore's *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following cure of a hen with a hard crop: "Part the feathers on the breast; then take a razor and cut the crop about 1½ inches long, take out the hard substance; then take a little lard and grease the inside well, then put a little wet meal with a little lard in the crop; sew up the crop separately from the skin. The bird will not eat under two or three days. I have cured a number as stated above, and they are as well as they ever were, though it is a harsh remedy."

Valuable Recipes.

How to Make Soft Soap.—"Peggy," in the *Rural New Yorker*, says:—I have made from one to three barrels in one day, beside doing my work for the family from six to ten. I will tell you how:—The lye that drains through first I put in a kettle, and then add the grease—all that I can boil in it. If the lye is sufficiently strong, in two hours' time it will be ready to empty in the barrel; then fill the barrel with weak lye, and your soap is made and ready for use.

To Remove Spots from Carpets.—Mix well half an ox's gall with one quart of water; wet and rub the spot with this. Then with a clean scrubbing-brush, warm water and soap scrub well the spot, and wet and half wring a clean floorcloth in clean cold water and rub well out the soap and gall from the carpet; rub the spot with a dry coarse cloth until it is nearly dry, then pin a piece of thin brown paper over the spot, to prevent dust from settling on it while wet, and leave it to become perfectly dry. If the spot occurs near the side, or end of the carpet, undo a few tacks and slip under the spot a thickly-folded coarse towel, to absorb the water which runs through and to prevent the wet carpet from lying in the dust; and when washing the spot, remove the folded cloth and slip in its place a piece of brown paper, which leave till the carpet is perfectly dry.

Fried Sweet Potatoes.—Take as many sweet potatoes of moderate size as will be required for a meal, pare them and cut them lengthwise into say six or eight pieces. Have a pan of boiling lard ready, into which put the sliced potatoes raw. When brown, take them into a colander, and place in a hot oven to drain. The lard must be kept fully up to the boiling-point in order to have the slices nicely browned. Serve up hot, and eat with butter. They are superlatively good. The same method can be used for Irish potatoes.

To Fry Mush.—Have a pan of boiling lard ready, slice your mush half an inch thick, flour it on both sides and put it into the boiling lard. By this means the slices will be browned evenly all over, and besides, if allowed to drain in a colander placed in a warm oven, will come to the table entirely free from the disagreeable fatty taste peculiar to this dish when fried in the usual way. Serve up hot.

Irish Potatoes.—The Irish people are the greatest potato eaters in the world, and know all about cooking that fine esculent. We copy their mode of boiling potatoes from an Irish paper: "Put the potatoes in a pot or kettle without lid or cover, and with water just sufficient to cover them. After the water comes nearly to a boil pour it off, and replace it with cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the water from the surface to the heart, and makes the potato mealy. After they are boiled and the water pour off, let them stand on the fire fifteen minutes to dry."

Washing Made Easy.—Take two pounds of soda ash, half a pound stone lime, two gallons of soft water; slake the lime separately, dissolve the soda and add to the water, then add the lime; boil twenty minutes; cork it up tight. For a washing use one cup in three gallons of water; soak the clothes over night in cold water; wring out and boil them twenty minutes in the preparation; rinse and blue them and your washing is done; they require but very little rubbing. Soap them before boiling.

To Clean Brushes.—Half an ounce of ammonia to a quart of warm water. Stand the bristle side of the brush in the water for three minutes; then rub the brush dry with a towel. Be careful that the water does not reach the back of the brush. Stand the brush bristles downward until perfectly dry.

Cream for Coffee.—Beat well one egg, with one spoonful of sugar, pour a pint of scalding hot milk over this, stirring it briskly. Make it the night previous.

The Old Man in the Stylish Church.

BY JOHN H. YATES.

Well, wife, I've been to church to-day— been to a stylish one—
And strictly you can't go from home, I'll tell you what was done;
You would have been surprised to see what I saw there to day,
The sisters were fixed up so fine they hardly bowed to pray.
I had on these coarse clothes of mine, not much the worse for wear,
But then they knew I wasn't one they call a millionaire;
So they led the old man to a seat away back by the door,
It was bookless and uncushioned, *a reserved seat for the poor.*
Pretty soon in came a stranger with gold rings and clothing fine;
They led him to a cushioned seat far in advance of mine,
I thought that wasn't exactly right to seat him up so near,
When he was young, and I was old and very hard to hear.
But, then, there's no accountin' for what some people do;
The finest clothing now-a-days, oft gets the finest pew.
But when we reach the blessed home, all undefiled by sin,
We'd see wealth beggin' at the gate while poverty goes in.
I couldn't hear the sermon, I sat so far away;
So, through the hours of service, I could only "watch and pray."
Watch the doin's of the Christians sitting near me, round about;
Pray that God would make them pure within as they were pure without.
While I sat there, lookin' all around upon the rich and great,
I kept thinkin' 'bout the rich man and the beggar at his gate;
How by all but dogs forsaken, the poor beggar's form grew cold,
And the angels bore his spirit to the mansions built of gold.
How at last the rich man perished, and his spirit took its flight
From the purple and fine linen to the home of endless night;
There he learned, as he stood gazin' at the beggar in the si ?,
"It isn't all of life to live, nor all of death to die."
I doubt not there were wealthy sires in that religious fold,
Who went up from their dwellings like the Pharisee of old;
Then returned home from their worship, with a head uplifted high,
To scorn the hungry from their door with naught to satisfy.
Out! out with such professions; they are doin' more to-day
To stop the weary sinner from the Gospel's shinin' way,
Than all the books of infidels; than all that has been tried
Since Christ was born at Bethlehem—since Christ was crucified.
How simple are the works of God; and yet how very grand;
The shells in ocean caverns, the flowers on the land;
He gilds the clouds of evenin' with the gold right from His throne,
Not for the rich man only; nor for the poor alone.
Then why should man look down on man because of gold?
Why seat him in the poorest pew because his clothes are old?
A heart with noble motives—a heart that God has blessed,
May be beatin' Heaven's music 'neath that faded coat and vest.
I'm old—I may be childish—but I love simplicity;
I love to see it shinin' in a Christian's piety.
Jesus told us in His sermons in Judea's mountains wild,
He that wants to go to Heaven must be like a little child.
Our heads are growin' gray, dear wife; our hearts are beatin' slow;
In a little while the Master will call for us to go.
When we reach the pearly gateways, and look in with joyful eyes,
We'll see no stylish worship in the temple of the skies.

JOHN BAKER in attempting to drive his team across the railroad track at Beaver Falls, was caught by the engine which tore the wagon up and caught him on the cowcatcher and carried him two hundred yards. He was injured, probably fatally.

THE CAPITAL.

The Soldiers' Bounty Land Bill.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE SAVY.

Indian Agents to be Held Accountable.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

A Short History of Senator Pinchback.

Public Building Site in Pittsburgh.

EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

Property Taken in Time of War.

TEMPERANCE AMONG WORKINGMEN.

Moral Condition of the Workingmen of Europe.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

National Agricultural Museum.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 24, 1873.

PUBLIC BUILDING SITE IN PITTSBURGH.

The bill relative to the public building site in Pittsburgh looks a little more encouraging.

THE CALDWELL BRIBERY CASE.

Senator Morton's Committee on Privileges and Elections is anxious to complete the hearing of the testimony in the Senator Caldwell bribery case to-morrow, or at all events next Tuesday, to which time to-morrow's meeting, it is understood, will be adjourned. Caldwell has a large number of witnesses, and wants time to bring more from Kansas, which will cause delay that the committee are not disposed to allow. The prosecution has a large amount of rebutting testimony, but is anxious to close the case at this session and obtain the committee's verdict.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER EXCITEMENT.

The Credit Mobilier excitement is increasing. The defense is attempting to impeach Oakes Ames' evidence, and procrastinate the investigation until the present Congress expires, on March 4th. The scene in the committee-room between Oakes Ames and Mr. Colfax to-day was almost tragic. Mr. Colfax declared in the most solemn manner that he never received twelve hundred dollars of Credit Mobilier dividends. Oakes Ames said "You did receive it, and you know it." Both men were pale and trembling with excitement.

POSTMASTERS IN TROUBLE.

The miner postoffices throughout the country are giving the Postoffice Department considerable trouble just now. Many of them are earnestly endeavoring to get more salary, others are petitioning for a change or removal to better quarters, and letters clamoring for the removal of postmasters alleged to be unsuitable and incompetent are constantly being read. All this business gives members of Congress considerable extra trouble who in turn shift the burden on the officials of the General Postoffice Department.

EDUCATION.

Senators Sawyer, Morrill and Johnston, of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, Messrs. Hoar and Pierce, of the same Committee of the House, and President White had a consultation in the room of the former Committee, at which it was agreed that the Committees of the two Houses shall meet in joint session and frame a bill embracing the best features of the Morrill and Hoar bills for the advancement of public education.

THE NAVAL RETIRED LIST.

The Naval Committee of the Senate yesterday reported House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the Retired List, with an amendment providing that officers retired after 40 years' service, if they have not already arrived at, being a little over the medium height, and having quite a healthy olive complexion, illumined by piercing black eyes. Taken altogether, his career has been a remarkable one, and when we take into account the discordant elements with which he had to contend during his whole political life, but notably in the so-called muddle in Louisiana, there is nothing to debar one from thinking that his future may be even more successful than his past career, as it is certainly more profitable. And the fact that from all the evil influences which were brought to bear upon him during his connection with local politics

THE VESSELS DESTROYED BY THE ALABAMA.

The main point in dispute now in reference to the bill for the distribution of the Geneva awards is whether the claims for the destruction of American vessels shall be paid to the insurance companies or the ship owners. General Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, stated to-day that he thought likely this one question would delay the passage of the bill if not prevent it this session, as both the interests of the insurance companies and ship owners are powerful and are demanding attention.

THE VERACITY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The Credit Mobilier Committee are very much disgusted with the shape their investigation has taken. Last week the members had every confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose of those members of Congress who took stock in the Credit Mobilier, but now their faith in the said members of Congress is sadly shaken. Said your correspondent to a distinguished member of the Investigation Committee, "Mr.——, what is your opinion, honestly, of the members, who, it is alleged were bribed by the Credit Mobilier?" "I think they lie, sir, and have lied all through the investigation, and the most palpable conviction of their false statements is not yet reached."

THE RELATION OF EDUCATION TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

John Fretwell, Jr., a member of the London England School Board who has been in this country about nine months studying the American system of education, is about to return to England. Mr. Fretwell states that he has been powerfully impressed with the workings of our system, and he has many reports on the subject to take home, which will be used for the purpose of refuting some of the arguments advanced in the English Parliament and from the learned men of England heretofore and now while this debate is going on in reference to the subject of education and its relation to the Church of England.

THE COTTON TAX REFUND BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means intend to finish the consideration of the cotton tax refund bill this week. A majority of the committee are certainly against the whole scheme. As near as can be ascertained, seven are wholly opposed, one in favor of refund, and one favoring refund only on exported cotton. The friends of the bill have no hope whatever in the present Congress, but are preparing to push the scheme at the next session.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Hooper's bill to increase the currency $5,000,000 per annum for five years will be taken up by the Banking and Currency Committee, of which he is Chairman, on Tuesday next. If the bill is jeopardized Mr. Hooper thinks it will be brought about by the efforts made to amend it by attaching provisions for free banking, which some of the members of the Banking and Currency Committee are strongly in favor of.

REDUCED AND PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The weekly newspapers in the country are beginning to show their dislike to the bill reducing the postage to two cents and requiring the postage on all newspapers to be prepaid. The proprietor of the New York *Independent* has written a letter protesting against its passage. The advocates of the bill claim that the reduction in the receipts from reduced postage will be made up by the collections of the postage on newspapers, which by their now prepayment as at present, the Government loses $2,000,000 per annum.

WASHINGTON, January 27, 1873.

THE COTTON TAX REFUNDING BILL.

The friends of the cotton tax refunding scheme met a severe defeat in the House to-day, but are organizing for the next session.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES PROMISED.

A son of Duff Greene, originator of the Credit Mobilier, promises to make startling exposures before the committee. The alleged facts were offered me, but I preferred letting the committee first sift them. Benj. W. Spencer, Ex-Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, will appear before the investigating committee to-morrow. It is understood he will contradict the statements of Treasurer Rollins.

PROTECTION OF PASSENGERS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats recommends, for the further protection of passengers, rafts, life mattresses and steam gauges differently located.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLISHED.

The Senate amendments to the House bill abolishing the franking privilege were taken up in the House to-day and agreed to—yeas 143, nays 48. The amendments make the bill take effect on the 1st of July, 1873, and provide that no allowances for postage shall be made to Senators and members. They also strike out that portion of the House bill providing for the issue of stamps to cover official correspondence or public documents, making the bill a pure and simple repeal of the franking privilege. The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., to be supervising Inspector General of Steamboats.

THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE—THE PROPOSITION TO AID BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Last years a bill passed the House of Representatives to establish an educational fund and to apply the proceeds of the public lands to the education of the people. This was a good bill in itself and it passed without much trouble, as the child of every man, whether rich or poor, was directly benefited by it, no discrimination whatever. The object of the bill got widely circulated before it was taken in the Senate, and then and now representatives of all the great colleges entered their opposition to it, claiming that such a privilege was too diversified, and that the proper way to do would be to have the surplus annually distributed to the several colleges in this country. The Committee on Education and Labor in the House will meet next Wednesday for the consideration of the bill, and an effort will be made to compromise the matter by providing the proper educational fund derived from the sale of public lands; one half to go to the colleges, and the other half to be apportioned to the several States and Territories for the education of all classes in accordance with the provisions of the bill of Mr. Price which passed the House last year. It is thought best to allow these colleges some of the control, rather than have the bill defeated.

THE BILL PERFECTING OUR COINAGE SYSTEM.

The Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate and House on the bill perfecting a new system of coinage will meet early next week, and it is thought that the amendments can be satisfactorily arranged. The bill will be soon reported and passed without much difficulty.

TEMPERANCE AMONG WORKINGMEN.

There are two leading manufactories in England where temperance prevails among the workingmen. Two eminent manufacturers, Sir Titus Salt & Sons at Saltaire, near Bradford, and John Cropsley & Sons, the famed carpet manufacturers at Halifax, have built comfortable homes and parks, established schools, reading rooms, libraries, &c., for their employes. The former firm is especially noted in connection with intoxicating liquors in their established ment. The following extract from a letter written to John Cropsley & Sons by Dr. Young is not without interest:

"My object in visiting the chief manufacturing towns in England, was merely to ascertain what were the rates of wages and cost of living of the work people engaged chiefly in the various industries which compete with those in this country. In the course of my inquiries I have witnessed much discomfort in the working classes, and the almost universal intemperance of the workingmen, that I recommended to many wealthy mill owners the desirableness of their providing for the comfort and sobriety of their employes. The munificence of Sir Titus Salt and of Sir Francis and Messrs. John and Joseph Cenorsley in making the very provisions for the workingmen that I recommended impressed me deeply and induced me to mention and commend their example in my forthcoming report, and will be a subject of interest to all."

THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE WORKINGMEN OF EUROPE.

In the investigation made by Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, into the wages and conditions of the working people of Great Britain and on the continent, he found intemperance greatly prevailed among the working classes, and attributes it in great part to their uncomfortable lodgings, he will not say homes. This is particularly the case in Glasgow, Antwerp, Walhamp'on and Sheffield. Many of these workmen with their families live in one, two and three rooms each, without conveniences sanitary or other, and in consequence of their want of comfort the workingmen are in the habit of passing their evenings in the drinking shops. Perhaps the two worst in this respect are Antwerp and Glasgow. In 1870 of 97,000 families of Glasgow and less than 73,000 lived in one or two rooms, nearly 30,000 of whom occupy but a single room each. Of home comforts they have none, living in the most part in great tenement buildings where ten or a dozen sometimes occupy a single tenement. Such families which tended to arouse the colored people to a sense of their rights. The first token of their appreciation was his election to the Constitutional Convention of the State of Louisiana in 1867, which formed the present Constitution of the State. In November, 1868, he was elected to the State Senate for the term of four years from the Second Senatorial District. He was was also a delegate for the State at large to represent it in the Chicago Convention, which nominated General Grant for President. In December, 1871, he was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Governor Dunn. December 9th he became Acting Governor of the State by the impeachment of H. C. Warmoth. He continued to act in this capacity till the 13th of January, 1873, when he was elected on the first ballot to the United States Senate for the term of six years, being the first colored man ever elected for the long term. Governor Pinchback is quite prepossessing in personal appearance, being a little over the medium height, and having quite a healthy olive complexion, illumined by piercing black eyes. Taken altogether, his career has been a remarkable one, and when we take into account the discordant elements with which he had to contend during his whole political life, but notably in the so-called muddle in Louisiana, there is nothing to debar one from thinking that his future may be even more successful than his past career, as it is certainly more profitable. And the fact that from all the evil influences which were brought to bear upon him during his connection with local politics

THE CLAIMS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES UNDER THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. M. Evarts of New York made a lengthy and elaborate argument before the Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday in favor of paying the insurance companies the full amount of their claims under the Washington Treaty and the awards of the Geneva Tribunal.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS.

The law of July 12, 1870, providing that all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year should be covered into the Treasury was enacted for the purpose of doing away with fussing with deficiency bills, but owing to the peculiarities of the appropriation for certain departments, and such as the Indian appropriations and the short period to get the provisions of the bill into working order, its effect has not as yet been realized.

THE SOLDIERS' BOUNTY LAND BILL.

The advocates of the soldiers' bounty land bill have not given up all hopes for its passage this session. It was stated by a Senator who is ardently in favor of its passage that its success would subserve a great purpose, that it is not the value of the land that is to be taken into consideration, but that it would check immense grants to corporations, as the large number of soldiers who became land owners by the bill, would have an interest in protecting the public domain, as then every proposed appropriation of public land would be as clearly scrutinized as an appropriation of money from the Treasury.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The warmest advocates of Judge Richardson for a place in Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, are most of the officials of the Treasury Department, but they have the certainty of his appointment on a not very stable foundation, and that is the great personal friendship in which he is held by the President, but it is doubtful whether this high regard can set aside the claims of statesmanship, popularity and general worth.

TRACES OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER IN CONGRESS.

It has been erroneously asserted over and over again that "*in connection with the transactions of Members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier, no legislation was mentioned, or contemplated.*"

Now, in truth, the managers of the Credit Mobilier, or their affiliated interests, have been here in Washington at every session of Congress, since the passage of the railroad bills in 1862 and 1864, demanding new legislation. The most nefarious job that the Credit Mobilier lobbyists have thus far succeeded in getting through is the amendment to an appropriation bill of 1871 virtually releasing all bond subsidized corporations from paying interest on their bonds, except to the amount of half of their Government transportation bills. The wickedest of all pieces of legislation on record was smuggled through both houses of Congress, by means of a committee of conference, when not five members of the ring knew anything of its passage. It has now been in force some two years, but there is a fair prospect of its repeal unless the Credit Mobilier interest prove too strong.

A very distinct tracing of Credit Mobilier influence can be seen in the official records of Congress of June 19 and 20th, 1866, in the debate on a bill changing the location of the Kansas Pacific Road. The Union Pacific and its friends opposed the bill, while the members from California, Missouri, Kansas, Pennsylvania, and the Middle States generally were in its favor.

In reply to certain remarks of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Senator Hamilton said: "What danger does this legislation do the (Union) Pacific Road? I know there is a great deal of capital invested by the Senator's town (Boston) in that road; but there is some capital invested in this other (Kansas) road; but those so investing have not been so noisy, perhaps, *and have not attempted to decrive his mind on the subject, as have the capitalists interested in the Union Pacific;* perhaps not so many banking institutions have been established upon it; PERHAPS NO CREDIT MOBILIER OR CREDITS FONCIER have been established on our line; but I can state that we have built as many miles as the Union Pacific."

It will be seen from the above extract that Credit Mobilier interests were directly charged with influencing legislation as long ago as June, 1866, and it is very certain that the same interest has not only needed but obtained favorable legislation in Congress at every session since that time—even up to the present session of 1872.

Indeed, it was no longer ago than Friday last that the crack of the Credit Mobilier whip was heard on the floor of the United States Senate. An attempt was made, in the Credit Mobilier interest, by Senators Stewart and Sherman, to defeat Senator Edmunds' just and fair amendment requiring subsidized corporations to pay interest on their subsidized bonds, to the extent, at least, of their bills against the Government for mail and freight transportation.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SALARIES.

The House bill making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatic Service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1874, was considered by the Senate Appropriation Committee on Saturday last, and is now ready to be reported. An amendment was made increasing the salary of the Minister Resident at Uraguay from $7,500 to $10,000. The item fixing the salary of the Secretary of Legation at Peru at $7,500 was struck out altogether. The Consulate at Pesth was ordered to be discontinued.

EXPENSES OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The bill which passed the House appropriating $113,500 to defray the expenses of the British and American Claims Commission was taken up in the Senate to-day, but the appropriations not reached by the Senate Committee on Appropriations Saturday morning and favorably agreed to. It will be reported to the Senate on Monday.

PROPERTY TAKEN IN TIME OF WAR.

The Committee on Claims yesterday took action in reference to the payment of the claims of loyal citizens for property taken in time of war. The committee made a very important amendment by transferring the jurisdiction of hearing and determining these claims from the Commissioner of Claims to the Court of Claims. A fifth section was also added which provides that such court shall have no jurisdiction to render final judgment upon such claims except in cases where the petitioner presents proof from competent authority of the Government of the United States shall be averred and proved. The decision of such court in all other cases shall be reported to Congress.

THE NEWLY AMENDED PATENT LAWS.

There will be a special meeting of the House Committee on Patents on Monday next and the committee will endeavor to perfect the bill amending the patent laws.

OPINION ON CLAIMS.

The U. S. Court of Claims has not been in session this week. The Judges are engaged in preparing opinions on cases already heard, and will deliver the same on Monday next.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury is endeavoring to simplify the routine work of the Department, and has taken the initial step by issuing a circular from the Department to all Secretary's offices giving instructions relative to "bribing" communications, &c. This step will facilitate the business somewhat, and should be followed by a plan for a more comprehensive system of book-keeping, as the present system has not worked altogether satisfactory, as witnessed by the erroneous statement which was long undiscovered in reference to the discrepancy between the loan branch books and those of the Registers and Treasurer's office recently set aright, as mentioned in these columns.

UNCUED TAX STAMPS.

The unused stamps of abolished taxes are being revised at the Treasury Department in large quantities. They are first carefully examined in the Internal Revenue office to see that none have been used, after which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issues a certificate that they were destroyed, and after passing through the accounting offices of the Fifth Auditor's and First Comptroller's payment is made thereon.

This occupies considerable time and will account for the delay which the owners of these stamps have experienced in getting their money back.

NEW LOAN BOND ENGRAVINGS.

There are being prepared at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing two new bond engravings—one of the denomination of $20,000, and the other $50,000, to be issued as part of the $200,000,000 balance of the new loan just placed by Secretary Boutwell. Heretofore the highest denomination was $10,000 bonds. The $50,000 bond will bear the *fac simile* of Decatur, and the other that of Robert Fulton.

SMITHSONIAN EXCHANGES.

The Smithsonian Institute is the recipient of 1,577 exchanges from similar institutions in all parts of the world, every Africa furnishing 13 of the number.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Saturday afternoon, was a most brilliant affair. The day being clear, great numbers of ladies and gentlemen, gaily attired, called and paid their addresses. Mrs. Grant was assisted by Mrs. Senator Conkling and her sister, Mrs. Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, in a highly satisfactory manner, and much to the enjoyment of the visitors.

SALARIES OF CONSULS.

Gen. N. P. Banks will make a speech in the House, at an early day, in favor of increasing the salaries of our Consuls abroad, who, he will show, receive far less remuneration than do Consuls at the same points from other countries, not a few of them being compelled, at times, to spend from their private means to support themselves, and even then must content themselves with house and office accommodations totally unsuitable to the purpose.

DEATHS OF MILITARY MEN.

A circular just issued from the Adjutant General's office, War Department, announces the death of 1st Lieutenant Mattison C. Rainbourne, 7th Infantry, at Helena, Montana Territory, January 18, 1872, and of 1st Lieutenant William Hawley, 20th Infantry, at Buffalo, New York, January 15, 1873.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.

This addition to the Agricultural Department, when complete, will embrace three divisions, the General, State and Economic. The General will give the history of the different agricultural products. The potato, for instance, may be seen and sketched in its wild as well as cultivated state, with the various developments resulting from different soil, climate and treatment. Each specimen is accompanied with a label, containing its name, synonyms, history of growth, and reference to Downing's books, where its history and quality may be found. The State and Economic divisions are combined. To show the utility of this museum, the following facts may be cited: A person moving from one State to another, unacquainted with the capacities and peculiarities of the new soil, need only to write to the Agricultural Department, and he can find just what fruits, grains and vegetables he should plant, what he can manufacture from them, with a description of such insects he will have to fear, and the means of getting rid of them.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Among those who saw the President yesterday were Senators Morton, Hamilton, Ames, Cole, Robertson and Hitchcock; Representatives Foster, Dawes, Negley, Kelly and Butler; Wm. A. Pike, Minister; President Esquimo del Conde, Curcens; John W. Longgeon, United States Judge of Michigan, and Judge Dick, of North Carolina.

NATIVE RAISINS.

As a proof that our country is not behind the rest of the world in production—vegetable, animal or mineral—the Agricultural Bureau received, a few days ago, four specimens of native raisins—White Malaga, Muscat Hamburg, White Roman and White Muscatelle—from Kane county, Utah, raised by Joseph H. Johnson.

BEET SUGAR.

The Agricultural Department has received two samples of beet sugar, of the finest quality, from the Sacramento Valley Beet Sugar Company.

COMMUNICATION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, received a letter of thirty-six pages of foolscap paper containing a statement arguing to prove that silver and gold as a currency is an old fashioned notion, and favoring paper currency expansion. Owing to the good standing of the writer Mr. Hooper perused the argument at length.

THE U. S. NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee state that the subject of increasing our navy is disposed of this session by the passage of the bill for ten additional sloops of war. While the Chairman believes that the navy by this increase is far from being a formidable one, his views and those of the Secretary of the Navy look to still further increase as rapidly as the interests of the country and popular demand will admit.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

Hon. C. McDougal, Member of Congress elect from Auburn, N. Y., was before the Patent Committee of the House to-day, in reference to some pending business. There is a desire, it is stated, among Mr. McDougal's constituents, to have him placed on the Patent Committee next session. The composition of this Committee at that time will probably undergo some change.

DELINQUENT COLLECTORS.

Instructions are being prepared notifying United States District Attorneys to push all pending suits against delinquent Collectors as rapidly as possible, as it is desired to clear the calendar of such cases in the U. S. Courts.

DIAMOND.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Poland's Committee to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

By Mr. Poland.—Upon the book of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing the list of checks charged to Ames is one for $329. What was that check given for? Ames.—It was a fashionable amount about those days.

Question.—Will you state the transaction you had with Logan for what that check was given? Answer.—Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him a check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money, with interest. I prefer that you summon Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Q.—At what time was the contract made between you and Logan? A.—I think it was in December, 1867.

Q.—He paid no money? A.—No, sir, only that $329 he returned to me with interest.

Q.—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract? A.—No.

Q.—You received his bond with his stock and sold them? A.—Yes.

Q.—And afterward the money dividend? A.—Yes.

Q.—And after deducting the amount due you, it left a balance of $329 due him? A.—Yes, sir. I remember that the same as I do the rest.

Q.—Did Logan ever receive anything more? A.—No sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest; I think the interest amounted to two or three dollars; I can't remember dates or amounts exactly, but much prefer that you will call Logan.

Q.—What was said about rescinding the contract when the money was refunded by him? A.—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Q.—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours? A.—Yes

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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HARRISBURG.

A Rider Put on the Local Option Law by the Senate.

Cities and Counties to Vote Separately on the Question of License.

The Philadelphians After a Million and a Quarter,

With Several Schemes Not Yet Heard From.

A Change in the Jury System for Allegheny County.

A Measure of Interest to Insurance Men.

Sam Josephs Bitter on the Constitutional Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, January 31, 1872.

A RIDER ON THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Senate this morning considered and passed Senator Rutan's supplemental local option bill, to remedy certain defects in the original law of last session. It legalizes elections that have been held on the question, and provides that the cities, boroughs, townships or counties which hold their annual local elections after the third Friday of March, elections shall be held on that day (the third Friday of March) on the question of license or no license. The intent of the bill is to secure a vote on the subject, on or before the third Friday of March, in every part of the State. For instance, Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia hold their local elections in the fall, but under this bill they will vote on license in March.

An amendment was added to the bill which provides in effect that the cities and counties shall vote separately. If the cities vote "for license," then licenses may be issued in the cities, without regard to the vote in the outside districts of the county. This amendment (offered by Senator Fleitz) is in these words:

"And the votes for and against license in any city shall be counted (and certified to the court or board of license commissioners as the case may be) separate from the vote of the townships and boroughs in any county, wherein said city may be located, and if a majority vote of such city is 'against license,' then no license shall be granted for such city, but if a majority vote of such city is 'for license,' then licenses may be granted for such city."

It is probable the bill will pass the House in this shape next week.

MODEST DEMANDS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The commercial, manufacturing, literary, educational, and political metropolis of Pennsylvania, starts off very well this session, so far as demands on the Treasury of the State are concerned. Already appropriations have been asked for enterprises in that city that will swallow up a single gulp, ten million and a quarter floating balance in the State's strong box that Mr. Mackey so religiously guards. These, with the after-thought that will be sure to come in, will make it necessary to levy a special State tax for Philadelphia purposes alone. There have been three delegates here during the week, equipped with the useful accessories of plausible arguments, champagne, whisky, brandy, cigars, cold turkey and lobster salad to demonstrate the propriety and necessity.

First—Of an appropriation of one million of dollars outright to aid the Centennial Exposition;

Second—An appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to Jefferson Medical College and Hospital; and

Third—An appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania University and Medical College and Hospital.

As to the first demand, from present appearances there is not much prospect of its going through. The Centennial Committee worked hard while here, and dispensed their provender and liquids with a free hand. The members, as in duty bound, absorbed large quantities, but now that it comes to a question of voting a million outright, and the fanfaronade of patriotism and State pride has melted away into thin air, the country members are seriously thinking what their constituents would say to the donation of a million of dollars to the purposes of the centennial celebration. They feel it would not be approved of, and in this I believe they are right. Let Philadelphia, as the party most interested, contribute of her abundant resources, as the city should, and next year or the year after, the State and Federal Governments, it is not to be doubted, will step in with their quota to make the Exposition a credit to the State and nation. If the Exposition of 1876 should resemble either the London or Paris Expositions in the crowds it will attract, Philadelphia can very well afford to put several millions into the project. After it has given this evidence of its own earnestness, then let it call on others to help the enterprise out of the mire, in case it should become financially swamped.

As to the claim for two hundred thousand dollars for the hospitals connected with the two medical colleges, *the* argument rests on the more solid ground that these institutions take in the whole State in their latitude and longitude. The Jefferson College has been in successful operation for nearly fifty years, and the Pennsylvania University hospital for one hundred and ten years. The first appropriation for the latter was that secured by Benjamin Franklin from the Colonial Legislature over a century ago. If the claim that these institutions are for the whole State, and not local in their field of usefulness, is made good, they should be liberally dealt with. The members go to Philadelphia, Saturday week, to visit the University, and partake of a collation to be provided for their inner comfort. Eating and drinking seems to be the principal avenue through which the votes of members are reached, for all enterprises of a public character that do not divide dividends on the Oakes Ames plan.

JURY SYSTEM IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Mr. Young this morning presented a bill exempting Allegheny county from the operations of the general jury law of the State, by which jurors are selected by two Jury Commissioners, chosen by the people—one from each of the two parties. The bill proposes to return to the old system by which the County Commissioners have charge of drawing jurors. The system of drawing jurors by the new plan is said to have led to a large increase in professional jurymen in Allegheny county. A return to the old system is generally favored by the bar and the bench. Many other counties are also anxious to be rid of the plan now in force in every county except Philadelphia. It was devised to keep politics out of the jury box, but it seems to have succeeded in putting it in, besides adding largely to the professional D. B. juryman. A better plan would be to authorize the Common Pleas judges to appoint jury commissioners. They would make better selections than a political caucus, for that is what the present system of election amounts to. The Philadelphia reformers are urging for their city a bill for the appointment of jury commissioners by the courts.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has repealed a bill regulating the license and other fees to be paid by insurance companies not organized and incorporated in this State, which is of interest to insurance men, either of home or foreign companies. The bill provides that all foreign insurance companies as a condition of being authorized to transact business in this State, pay to the Auditor General the following fees: For examining and filing annual statements of each company, $20; for issuing general license authorizing the transaction of business, $10; for each certificate issued to local or subordinate agents of such company, showing that the company has complied with the insurance laws of the State, $1. These fees it is provided shall be in lieu of all similar fees now imposed by law, including the charge for annual license, required by act of April 11, 1868. The second section of the act provides that if any State or nation shall impose upon insurance companies greater fees than those above enumerated, such additional fees shall be imposed upon the insurance companies of such State or nations doing business in this State. The licenses and certificates issued under the provisions of the act, are to expire annually on 31st of January.

The sixth section of the act of 1868, which is repealed by the pending Senate bill, imposes a license fee of $500 upon all foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. Section seven imposes a tax of three per cent. upon the gross amounts of all premiums and annuities paid by such companies within this jurisdiction. Section thirteen authorizes the district attorneys of all counties where foreign insurance companies do business to examine the books of companies do business to examine the books of such companies and make report to the Auditor General. For this services there is paid by the companies two per cent. on the sum required in excess of $5,000, of the amount of license paid. These officers are charged with the execution of the act, and for every suit brought they receive ten dollars.

These charges upon foreign insurance companies are all repealed by the Senate bill. It also materially cuts down the powers and perquisites of the District Attorneys, of some of the counties of the State, where foreign companies monopolize most of the insurance business. The District Attorney of Philadelphia is said to get ten thousand dollars a year out of the law of 1868. How much the prosecuting officer in Allegheny county realizes I have no means of ascertaining.

If the Legislature can save the time from private legislation, there will be a pretty thorough overhauling of the insurance laws of the State at this session. It is to be hoped all needful safeguards will be imposed, so that companies without a proper amount of capital will be excluded from doing business in the State. Solvent and substantial companies favor the most rigid legislation on the subject; for it is their interest, of course, to destroy the competition of companies organized to receive premiums and not to pay losses, and which go into bankruptcy under any serious loss. In the House this morning Mr. Dartt presented a resolution for a special committee of five to compare the insurance laws of Pennsylvania with those of New York, Connecticut, and other States, and if the people of this State are not sufficiently protected from non-reliable companies, to report a bill which will secure them such protection. New York and Connecticut have the safest insurance laws and the best system for the regulation of companies of any of the States, and valuable suggestions as to our own laws may be gathered from them.

A CITY CLERK FOR PITTSBURGH.

Mr. McCormick to-day presented a bill, which was appropriately referred, "Prescribing the mode and manner of electing clerks of the city of Pittsburgh, and defining their duties."

The first section of the bill provides that at the first meeting of Councils held in April next, and every three years thereafter, the Councils in joint session shall elect a City Clerk, and one person as Assistant Clerk, to serve for three years, and until their successors are elected, "if they shall respectively so long behave themselves well."

The second section provides that the City Clerk shall be Clerk of Select Council, and of all committees, and shall keep an office in the City Hall. He is required to publish and record the ordinances of Council.

The third section makes the Assistant Clerk Clerk of the Common Council, and that he shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by Council.

The fourth section gives the City Clerk and his assistant power to administer oaths, and requires them to keep minutes of Council proceedings, preserve all official papers, and keep an index of allactions of councils, showing the date of such action and the docket and page in which it is recorded.

The fifth section requires the office of the City Clerk to be kept open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and the constant attendance therein of the clerk or his assistant.

Section six gives the City Council power to fix the salaries of the clerk and assistant.

This law has been approved by the City Council.

UNCOUPLING DISCORDANT COUPLES.

A number of divorce bills were presented to the House this morning, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Committee reported favorably on three bills, and they will probably pass, as they do not come within the jurisdiction of the courts. In one case a husband desired to be relieved of an incurably drunken wife, who had left him (with his own consent) and gone to California; in the second a husband wanted to rid himself of a woman guilty of an unmentionable crime; and in the third a wife desired a divorce from a drunken and dissolute husband, guilty of the forgery of the father-in-law's name, and rascality generally.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

A joint resolution presented in the Senate today by Senator Graham, passed both houses under the suspension of the rules, instructing our Senators and requesting our representatives to promote by all the means in their power, the objects of the Ohio River Improvement Commission, appointed by the Governors of States on that stream. The Commission of which General Moorhead is President, at its late meeting in Cincinnati, adjourned to meet in Washington during the present month, when it will submit to Congress the measures of legislation determined on for the improvement of the river. Senator Graham's resolution is intended to strengthen the Commission before Congress.

SAM JOSEPHS ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Sam Josephs, of Philadelphia, who, it is fair to presume, represents the Democratic wing of the opposition to Constitutional Reform, followed Speaker Elliott to-day in a scurrilous attack on the Convention, for the reflections indulged in by some of the delegates, in the Pennsylvania Legislature, of which Sam has been a shining light for a dozen years, and in which capacity he has made a state-wide reputation for—well, I have no wish to get him up on a question of privilege. The reader can fill in the blanks. These assaults on the Convention will do it no harm. Of course its reforms—if the people get what they are promised—will be something in the nature of a permanent "squelcher" on the lobby and the members who trade and barter on legislation with shameless effrontry. It is natural that they should grow restive, and exhibit their fears. But it's no use. The whole gang of allied Republican and Democratic "roosters" is doomed, and a glorious riddance it will be for the State. ARCTIC.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, Pa., January 31, 1873.

SENATE.

WESTERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Mr. HUMPHREYS read an act to incorporate the Western Improvement Company, and defined its powers.

STATISTICS.

He also offered a resolution calling on the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics what further legislation is necessary to make the bureau a success.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Mr. GRAHAM offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

WHEREAS, The Governors of each of the seven States bordering upon that great central highway, the Ohio river and its tributaries, have organized what is known as the Commission for the Improvement of the Ohio River and its Tributaries, through the agency of the National Government, which commission has had several sessions in that work, and is again about to assemble at Washington City.

AND WHEREAS, This great national highway appears to be the channel provided by Providence for the transportation of the heavier productions of the mines, manufactures, agriculture and commerce of Pennsylvania, in her intercourse with the sister States; therefore,

Resolved, If the House concur, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to aid, by every means in the power of the general Government, the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Ohio, and the Governor be requested to transmit these resolutions to our Senators and members in Congress.

HOUSE.

All the standing committees showered out bills previously reported.

NEW BILLS.

By Mr. SAMPLE, an act incorporating the Pittsburgh and El Passo Silver Mining Company.

By Mr. RAMSEY, an act relative to the collection of license fees in Allegheny City.

By Mr. MCCORMICK, an act relating to the election of Clerks of Councils of Pittsburgh.

By Mr. YOUNG, an act repealing the Jury Commissioners.

By Mr. ISWYNER, an act for the protection of miners in the bituminous coal regions. This is the bill which the coal miners have requested to be presented and passed for their benefit. A manuscript copy has been sent to the Governor.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT, an act to incorporate the Brackenridge Construction Company, with R. Bracken, Frank Armstrong and other corporators.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Mr. MITCHELL, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably a resolution giving one million dollars to the Centennial Commission. Provision is made that one hundred thousand dollars shall be paid this year, four hundred thousand next year, and the hundred thousand the third year, the money all to be put in buildings to be erected in Fairmount Park.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

The bill regulating legal holidays fixes Washington's birthday, the Fourth of July and Christmas, together with any days the Governor or President may set aside, as Thanksgiving.

Both houses adjourned till Tuesday morning. B.

LEGISLATURES.

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., January 31.—The House passed a bill notifying the Senate of its organization.

In the Senate the Lieutenant Governor refused to put a motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday. Miller, Republican, was seated, and Martin, Democrat, displaced. The Democratic Senators all submitted under protest. During the proceedings the lobbies were crowded with negroes, to whom cartridges were carried from the ante-room. Many white men and bolt leaders were also present, and for a time it was thought violence would result, but the session passed quietly.

The Modoc Indians Tired of Fighting.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 31.—News has been received from the camp of Captain Jack that he is anxious to have a big talk looking to peace negotiations. A squaw reports that in the recent fight many Modocs were killed and wounded in the lava beds. After the fight the Indians quarreled because Captain Jack did not fight. One Indian shot Jack through the arm. The Captain invited Dorris and Fairchild to come to him for a talk.

General Gillette joined Throckmortan's command in the Little Spasta Valley to-day. The Indians have hundreds of beef cattle in the camp and along the lake shore, where there is abundance of grass to feed them. They could not starve the Modocs out in a month. Dorris and Fairchild go to-day to the place designated by Captain Jack for a conference.

The Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Legislature Further Discussed.

The "Oath or Affirmation" Section Defeated.

Resolutions Concerning Election of Senators and Voting at Elections.

The Salaries of Members Considered.

PHILADELPHIA, January 30, 1873.

Resolutions being in order, the following were read and referred to the proper committees:

VOTING AT ELECTIONS.

By Mr. MANTOR (Crawford): No person authorized to vote under this Constitution shall be disfranchised, nor shall the right of suffrage be abridged, provided, however, that laws shall be passed by the first Legislature assembled after the adoption of this Constitution excluding from the right to vote all persons who may *pay or receive* money or any other thing of value, or promise any consideration, place or office with the view of securing or preventing the election of any candidate for Federal, State or local office, or who may be engaged in buying or selling votes, or in any way preventing the purity of the ballot or the freedom of elections.

CONCERNING JURORS.

By Mr. MINOR (Crawford): To authorize the Legislature to modify the existing rules as to the qualification of jurors, and if so, in what manner, and to what extent.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

By Mr. CLARK (Indiana): That Senators elected before the adoption of this amended Constitution shall hold their office for the terms for which they were elected respectively; and at the first election after the adoption of this amended Constitution, eleven Senators shall be elected by the qualified voters of the proper districts, as now constituted, to succeed those Senators chosen from districts numbered with even numbers, to be elected for two years; and those Senators chosen from districts numbered with odd numbers, to be elected for a full term of four years. And thereafter, as the term of office of Senators shall expire, their successors shall be elected for a full term.

LEGISLATURE—TENTH SECTION—DEFERRED.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Charles A. Black (Greene) in the chair. Debate was resumed on the Tenth Section of the Report on Legislature, which read as follows:

"Every member of the General Assembly before he enters upon his official duties shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, and will honestly and faithfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Representative) according to the best of my ability, and do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not paid or contributed anything or made any promise in the nature of a bribe to corrupt or influence directly, or indirectly, any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not accepted, or received, and that I will not accept or receive directly, or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give, or withhold on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any other official act.'"

Mr. MACVEAGH defended the section, as it came from the Committee, in an earnest speech.

Mr. NEWLIN was opposed to the oath in its present form, and thought it a disgrace.

Mr. H. W. PALMER offered an amendment, and advocated a change in the section.

Judge BLACK thought that the Committee on Legislation would report an oath in time, and desired that no final action would be taken on this oath of the Committee on Legislature. He was in favor of an iron-clad oath, but did not want more metal put into it than is necessary to hold society together.

Mr. MCALISTER defended the oath as reported, and believed that it would be a mighty engine in stifling the progress of reform. It would help to remedy the evils now cursing the Commonwealth through the corruption reeking in our elections and in our Legislative Halls at Harrisburg.

Mr. DARLINGTON defended the members of the Legislature from the charge of dishonesty and the wholesale denunciation of that body by the members of this Convention.

Mr. PALMER withdrew his amendment, and the vote recurring on the adoption of the section, it was defeated.

ELEVENTH SECTION—FOR VIOLATION.

The Eleventh Section, as follows, was considered and adopted:

"The foregoing oath shall be administered by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in the hall of the House to which the member is elected, and the Secretary of State shall read and file the oath subscribed by such member; any member who shall refuse to take said oath shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to the same, and be guilty of perjury, and shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State."

TWELFTH SECTION—SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

The Twelfth Section, as follows, was considered:

"Each member of the General Assembly shall receive for such period of two years the sum of twelve hundred dollars, and mileage at the rate of ten cents for every mile traveled in going from their place of residence to their place of meeting, and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, shall be made to any committee, or other duty as a member of said General Assembly, and that mileage and expenses shall be allowed only to the contestant of an election who gains his seat; *Provided*, That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special session, each member shall receive ten dollars for each day of said session, with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session."

Without coming to a vote on the section the Committee, on motion, rose, with permission to sit again to-morrow.

The Board of Public Charities submitted a paper on Prisons, &c., which was laid on the table.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

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POLITICAL.

Letter From Senator Pomeroy—An Investigation Desired.

ATCHISON, Ks., January 31.—The *Champion*, to-morrow, will contain the following letter from Senator Pomeroy, received from Topeka to-night, addressed to its editor:

Topeka, Ks., January 31, 1873.—Dear Sir: When you left Topeka I told you I would employ my first leisure in detailing to you, for the public, the precise nature of the malicious conspiracy organized for my defeat; but since the parties to this conspiracy have summoned me before the court to answer to their charge, this is to say that before the judicial tribunal I, too, am determined, and even anxious to appear, and have a full investigation and verdict, unbiased. I only ask a suspension of public judgment until a fair hearing can be had in the courts. That verdict will decide who has committed a crime and the measure of the guilty.

Truly yours, S. C. POMEROY.

A REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH IN FLORIDA.

TALLAHASSEE, January 31.—S. B. Conover, Republican, was elected United States Senator to-day on the fifth ballot, twenty-seven Democrats voting with the Republicans.

MARINE NEWS.

HALIFAX, January 31.—The steamship Peruvian, which arrived here yesterday, experienced heavy weather during the whole passage. A fearful sea washed her deck. There were three feet of water in the purser's room, and the cabin and state rooms were partially filled with water.

HONG KONG, January 25.—The steamship Alaska arrived here to-day.

LONDON, January 31.—The steamship Sabaria and Angelia have arrived out.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Improvement of Internal Water Lines.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

The Act Abolishing the Franking Privilege Approved.

RAIDERS IN MEXICO ARRESTED

A Statement of Warehouse Transactions for 1871.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Durant's Reply to Alley's Testimony.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1873.

IMPROVEMENT OF INTERNAL WATER LINES.

The Ohio River Commission, composed of thirty-five gentlemen appointed by the Governors of seven States bordering on the Ohio river—Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky—met this evening, at Willard's Hotel, the officers of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, in a general conference, relative to cheap transportation by water, Mr. Thurston of Pittsburgh in the chair. The result of the conference was a general harmonizing of views relating to the improvement of internal water lines, but no definite plan of action has as yet been agreed upon.

A sub-committee of the Commission had an informal interview with the House Commerce Committee to-day, and all the members were present. They will call upon President Grant to-morrow. Though the members of the entire Commission are not present, each of the seven States above named are represented by one or two of its five Commissioners.

STATEMENT OF WAREHOUSE TRANSACTIONS FOR 1871.

The statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, cannot be made out at present, as Key West has only made returns up to March, 1871, leaving three months unadjusted; while New York is only up to April, 1871, two months unadjusted. With these two exceptions the recapitulation for 1871, full and complete, is as follows:

Balance due July 1, 1870	$ 33,320,745 20
Warehoused and bonded	87,028,375 76
Re-warehoused and bonded	7,497,033 19
Constructively warehoused	27,338,815 80
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation	71,919,060 68
	$157,304,130 63
Withdrawal duty paid	$4,551,727 72
Withdrawal for Transportation	13,159,224 22
Withdrawal for Exportation	21,990,736 33
Allowances and Deficiencies	9,447,808 40
Balance due June 30, 1871	28,154,624 12
Total	$157,304,130 63

The returns from Pittsburgh for 1871 are as follows:

Balance due July 1, 1870	$35 95
Warehoused and bonded	55,034 81
Re-warehoused and Bonded	55,034 81
Constructively Warehoused	11,127 07
Increase of duties ascertained on liquidation	44 13
Total	$67,041 96
Withdrawal duty paid	41,295 58
Withdrawal for Transportation	41,205 58
Withdrawal for Exportation	41,205 58
Allowances and Deficiencies	25,131 50
Balance due June 30, 1871	705 08
Total	$67,041 96

[By Associated Press.]
WASHINGTON, January 31, 1873.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Board of the Treasury Department, in reply to the resolutions of General Butler, sent a series of questions applied to six hundred applicants, examined under the Civil Service rules. It makes over seven hundred and forty-seven pages, and includes questions embraced in twenty-seven distinct examinations.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Poland's committee this morning, Nellson was recalled and went again over the subject of his transaction with Brooks, relating to the transfer of Credit Mobilier and Union Pacific stock. As to the loan of Dillon's, witness thought it was paid by Dillon selling collateral security given by witness; Dillon said the loan had been paid; Brooks has collateral security from witness on the loan; he owes Brooks fourteen thousand dollars on one loan; witness lives in the same house with Brooks; witness is an insurance man; sometimes operate in stocks; received about $3,500 from Brooks as interest on bonds. Witness produced notices from Ham, Assistant Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, announcing five dividends due him in Credit Mobilier stock. Brooks said this showed that the stock belonged to Wilson. Witness testified that these dividends were on the one hundred shares, and fifty additional shares; had dealt in Union Pacific stock as well as other stocks. Dillon would have naturally sold the collateral security, especially learning that Oakes Ames was about to fail.

Dr. T. C. Durant appeared and submitted a reply to John B. Alley's testimony of January 9th, saying Alley's statements were at variance of ten cents for every mile traveled in going from their place of residence to their place of meeting, and returning therefrom. And no other allowance or perquisite whatever, either for expenses or services, shall be made to any of any committee, or other duty as a member of said General Assembly, and that mileage and expenses shall be allowed only to the contestant of an election who gains his seat; *Provided*, That if the Governor shall convene the General Assembly in special session, each member shall receive ten dollars for each day of said session, with the same mileage as is hereinbefore provided for the regular session."

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THE NEW LOAN.

The Proposition of the Syndicate.

Regulations for Subscribers—The Books to be Opened February 4th—The Terms upon which the New Bonds may be Secured.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1872.—The Syndicate, Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. and others, having in charge the remainder of the new Funded Loan of $300,000,000, have issued a circular announcing that they are ready to receive applications at par and accrued interest for any part of the loan, applications to be made payable either in cash or in gold, or in 5-20 bonds, the latter being adjusted up to February 1, 1873.

The new bonds are in denomination from $50 to $10,000, with some registry bonds as high as $25,000 and $50,000. The interest is payable quarterly, commencing February 1, 1873,—one quarter's interest being now due. They may be registered at the option of the holder, and U. S. Treasury checks for interest will be forwarded to the holder. Applications may be made at any of the offices of the Syndicate. Payments are made as follows:

Five per cent. on application; five per cent. on allotment; forty per cent. on May 1st; fifty per cent. on June 1st. When preferred the deposit upon application may be made in currency or any United States bonds. Any bonds of the United States, save 5-20s, will be received at their market value, in payment for the new bonds.

The books will be opened simultaneously in Europe and America, February 4, and remain open until the 7th, and the bonds will be forwarded to the subscribers as soon as possible after the closing of the books. Should the subscriptions outrun the three hundred millions, and the allotment of bonds to each subscriber not equal the amount asked for, the excess of deposit will be forthwith returned.

THE GREAT LIQUOR-HOUSE.

A Celebrated, Peculiar and Delightful Beverage.

It is a pleasurable duty to speak commendably of those known to be commendable—to notice in our columns advances in our city's business, or in any department thereof; to praise those enterprising men who, by their energy and effort to build up their trade, have grown from an ordinary to a great importance; such advance being invariably indications of a prosperity that reflects credit alike upon the individual and the community of which he is a member.

Of those who are eminently worthy of these remarks is the firm of S. S. Waters & Co., the great Diamond square Liquor Dealers, No. 23 Diamond square, Pittsburgh.

They are the exclusive agents, in this county of the celebrated Put-in-Bay Island Catawba Wine, so popular because of the peculiarly delicate and invigorating rich flavor. As a beverage, nothing else known is so delightful.

In addition to this Wine the firm keeps an immense supply of every brand, foreign and domestic, of Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porters, Whiskies, etc.

Just arrived and out of Bond,
Genuine old Cognac Brandies,
Rochelle Brandies,
Fine old Gins,
Pure Jamaica Rum,
Best Irish Whiskey,
Regular Scotch Whiskey,
Rare Champagnes.
Royal Port Wines,
Spanish Wines,
Portugal Wines,
German Wines,
French Wines,
etc., etc., etc.

The attention of the public is respectfully directed to the fine assortment and really pure and unadulterated foreign and domestic liquors, to be found at the well known and responsible House of S. S. Waters & Co., importers and wholesale dealers, No. 87 Second Avenue.

☞ Advertisements on this page under the several headed "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," will be inserted at transient rates only. TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN OAKLAND—A NEAT suburban residence of 10 rooms, city water, fruit trees and shrubbery, wash house and stable, containing 2½ acres, all in complete order.
jan31:2 T. B. YOUNG, 21 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CORNER FRONT on Tuck streets, Beaver Falls, Pa., a dwelling containing 5 rooms and store room attached, with kitchen, cellar, &c. A good business stand. Rent eighteen (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of WILLIAMS, JR. at Woolridge's, two doors from corner of door.
jan27:wtf

FOR SALE. — THAT DESIRABLE house and lot, situate No. 164 North avenue, Allegheny, fronting on the Park. The lot is 20x100; the building is two story brick, containing 11 rooms and bath. Terms easy. Apply at office of Ben Franklin Insurance Co., No. 10 Ohio street, Allegheny.
jan29:d3

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY.—A three story brick dwelling, 386 Penn avenue, containing 11 rooms and supplied with all the modern improvements. Lot 23 feet by 100. Terms reasonable. Inquire of H. T. McGIFFIN, 5 Fifth avenue.
jan7:d&2

FOR SALE.—BRICK HOUSE—NO. 17 Second Avenue, containing 4 ROOMS and BACK BUILDING. Rent $180 per annum. Lease will run to November 1st, 1876. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.
jan24:2:7

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, Hoyt White Oak Tanned Leather Belting, Lace Leather (up and unbound), C. N. HOFF'S SONS & CO., Sole Agents, 299 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, dealers in Leather, Findings, Oils, &c.
jan12:wtd-wk-MWF

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, situated No. 203 Smith avenue, corner School st. ext. The house contains 8 rooms, and also a large lot of ground. Any person wishing a desirable residence this is a rare chance. For particulars enquire at the above No.
jan16:2

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY new "IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE." Apply to or address LOUIS LOYET and an able man, to be asked him to become counsel of the company, but he declined, on the ground that he would be compromised as a Government director by accepting such position.

Alexander Hay, of Philadelphia, testified in the summer of 1865 received an order from Joseph B. Stewart on Durant for two hundred and thirty construction bonds of the Pawnee & Leavenworth Railroad Company, the bonds being $1,000 each; he presented the order to Durant and received the bonds; he received from Durant or Stewart $60,000; he deposited the bonds in the Merchants' National Bank for Stewart; in 1864, at the request of Stewart, Oliver Ames spoke to several members of the committee in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and assisted in preparing one; Stewart paid him handsomely; he had helped Durant and others, but received no pay except $15,000 or $16,000 from Stewart for services rendered him; he knew of no money being paid or promised Congressmen to influence legislation.

Witness was asked if he knew of any money being paid newspaper men to obtain their influence. He gave the name of W. J. Keeler, who was a correspondent, he believed, and who wrote considerable and took an interest in the road.

Adjourned.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day discussed Mr. Beck's bill to refund the cotton tax. Mr. Brooks was absent. The vote stood: Kelly, Burchard, Pinkelahpy, Ellis H. Roberts and Dawes against the bill, and Maynard, Beck and Kerr in favor. Mr. Dawes agreed with the minority that the export tax on cotton was unconstitutional, but thought that this was not a proper time to take legistative action on the subject. The committee will report adversely on the bill, with an understanding, however, that the minority shall have a full hearing before the House.

RAIDERS ARRESTED.

The Attorney General has received a dispatch from Fort Clark, Texas, stating that Mr. Weber and two other raiders on Villa Nuevo, Mexico, have been arrested, and are now being conveyed to Austin, Texas. The Attorney General telegraphs to hold the prisoners against *habeas corpus* and other services of the State Court, and to apply to the United States District Attorney for advice and assistance.

STARVING IN A LIGHT-HOUSE.

On the 28th inst. the revenue steamer Stevens rendered assistance to the inmates of the Brant Island light house, in Centre Pambleo Island. The principal keeper had been absent twenty-four days with only a boat belonging to the light-house. The assistant keeper and a small boy were alone and in a starving condition, having been five days without food.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

General Howard's accounts in the Freedmen's Bureau have passed the Second Auditor of the Treasury, and General Howard was found by a clerical error to be indebted to the Government in the sum of thirty-two dollars and fifty-four cents. He gave a check for this amount and his accounts are square.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States, northeasterly to southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather, except for the lower lake region, where areas of snow are probable, with a falling temperature.

THE LAST OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The President has approved the act abolishing the franking privilege.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS

—There is a great scarcity of coal in Memphis. Many families are burning oil cake as a substitute.

—Last Wednesday morning a destructive fire, supposed to be incendiary, occurred in Jackson, Tennessee, destroying property to the amount of $100,000.

—An explosion at the Albion Paint Works at Conshohocken, Pa., on Thursday, killed Rosa Fitzsimmons, aged fourteen years, and injured three others.

—Two garroters, named Jack Wrenn and William Kirkby, were sentenced, in Memphis, on Friday, the former to fifteen years and the latter to thirteen years in the penitentiary.

—Latest advices from Arrow Rock, Missouri, say that Conner and Elder, the two other men engaged in the attempts to burn that town, were hanged by the vigilants on Wednesday.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ THIRD U. P. CHURCH.—SERVICES TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and 7½ EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. S. R. FRAZIER, Diamond street, near Grant. All are invited.

☞ FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The Rev. Dr. SLOAN will preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath) at 10½ A. M. and 8½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited.

☞ PREACHING ON LORD'S DAY, MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, at Baptist Hall, on corner of Grant and Diamond streets, by Rev. LOGAN of Philadelphia. All are invited. Seats free.

☞ CENTRAL UNITED PRESBYTERIAN church, cor. Sandusky and South Diamond streets, Allegheny. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. JOSIAH M. JOHNSTON. Seats free and all are invited. Sabbath school will meet as usual at half-past one o'clock P. M.

☞ NOTICE.—REV. F. A. NOBLE WILL preach the usual sermon before the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Swift's) Arch street, Allegheny, SABBATH EVENING, at 7 o'clock. All are invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTIC

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED.
E. V. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per month,.....$0 70
Do. for 3 months,.....2 00
Do. for 6 months,.....3 90
Do. for 1 year,.....7 80
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier,.....15
All subscriptions should be made in advance, by money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers,.....$1 50
Clubs of two,.....1 25
Clubs of four,.....1 15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of seven. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, when remitting or changing papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

GEO. REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

THE new King of Sweden, Oscar II., will be crowned on the first of May. Whether he will have a "May Queen" is not announced.

THE bill for refunding the cotton tax has been defeated in the House Committee of Ways and Means, which finishes it so far as this Congress is concerned. It will appear again, doubtless, at the next session, and like the Irishman's cat, will have to be killed over again.

THE epizootic has reached Nevada, where we learn that every mine but two in the neighborhood of Virginia City has been compelled to suspend work. The disease has traveled steadily but surely across the continent. We wonder if this broad Pacific will stop its march toward sunset.

THE latest rumors from the scene of the late marine disaster in the English channel are to the effect that the unknown steamer which collided and sunk the North-fleet also went to the bottom with her entire crew. Our dispatches this morning will doubtless confirm or refute the truth of this terrible rumor.

WHEN Governor Geary informed the people of Pennsylvania that seventy-five thousand children who could neither read nor write dwelt within our borders, he touched a cord in the popular heart which will yet assert itself, and prove too strong for the opponents of compulsory education. The people *must be* educated, if our institutions are to be perpetuated, and our liberties preserved.

WONDERS will never cease. A meeting of slaveholders has been held in Havana, Cuba, at which the question of abolition was freely discussed, and the prevailing sentiment appeared to favor the idea. The grandees wanted the slaves, on gaining their freedom, to enter into contracts for eight to twelve years' service, at from one to five dollars per month. That will do for a beginning; anything to break the ice. But the hand-writing on the wall is plainly seen, and ere long the accursed institution will disappear from the face of the earth.

A CURIOUS STORY is telegraphed from New York that some "friend" lately wrote to Stokes a letter, stating that the paper on which it was written had been saturated with a deadly poison of sufficient strength to cause death if moistened in the mouth. Stokes is said to have turned the letter over to his keepers, who will have it analized. The story, if true, is interesting in that it shows what strange methods can be resorted to in order to defeat the ends of justice by artful strategems, and that Stokes does not intend, at present at least, to destroy his own life.

ACCORDING to a statement in the New York *Tribune*, Tweed, if he shall be found guilty, can not be further punished than with a fine of $250 and imprisonment for one year. The fault is in the law punishing a misdemeanor in that State, which fixes the above penalty as the maximum. It will be a source of very general regret if this shall prove true. Tweed, the *Tribune* thinks, should have been prosecuted and convicted on twenty different indictments, and thus have received twenty years' imprisonment. In the absence of this, it thinks the trial will prove a great farce. Surely some one has blundered.

PHELPS, DODGE & Co., who were charged with swindling the Government through false invoices, have escaped a trial and possible punishment by compromising the case, and paying $260,000 to the revenue. They claim that the errors arose through a misconstruction of the custom laws, and that they always held themselves liable for the additional amount of duties on their importations, in case their construction of the laws should prove erroneous. The high character of the house and the social eminence of its proprietors cause us to believe their statement true, and that no intention existed to defraud the Government.

THE Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, the newly appointed Attorney General, is a native of New York, but for many years has been a resident of this State. He is a thorough scholar, a sound lawyer and a gentleman of most unexceptionable private character. Governor Hartranft could not have made a better selection had he hunted the State over. Unless we much mistake the man, he will prove of vastly different material from any of our more recent Attorneys, and will not be used as a supple tool by any one. He is strong in his Republicanism, yet is not enough of a partisan to permit politics to blind his eyes and lead him astray on any subject. He is a member of the Constitutional Convention, is in the prime of life, and resides at Honesdale, Wayne county.

THE great snow storm which has prevailed heretofore, with more or less severity, for a week past, appears to have been general; all parts of the country above the thirty-sixth degree of latitude having been visited in that time. The trains and mails have been delayed, in some cases for whole days; ferry boats have been storm-stayed for hours; navigation on some of the rivers has been interrupted; and even out on the ocean we find indications of the great storm in the fact that several of the first-class steamers are over-due. The quantity of snow that has fallen gives good cause for anxiety to those living along the banks of the rivers, as a spring flood of great magnitude is not at all improbable. Should the snow go off rapidly with rain, these fears will doubtless turn out too true, and much distress and loss of life may ensue. It is well to be on guard, for such an event is looked for by many of the weather prophets. It would be a good time also for the Street Commissioners to have the gutters overhauled and put in good order for the rush of water that the thaw will bring.

THE equitable distribution of the Geneva award is likely to find its solution in the adoption of Ben Butler's bill. This measure provides for refunding a just proportion of loss to owners of uninsured vessels and cargoes; to the officers and crews for personal property, wages and expenses incurred by reason of their being landed in foreign countries by the privateers; to the United States for vessels destroyed by cruisers, and to merchants for war premiums paid. No money is to be refunded under this bill to those who collected insurance, and none to the underwriters who took the war risk, and received the war premiums. This measure was presented by General Butler, and comes now before Congress from the Judiciary Committee of the House. It provides adequate safeguards against swindlers and speculators in claims, and reflects the sagacity and forethought of its keen-minded author. The insurers are of course opposing it, and think their losses should be paid out of the award; but the justice of this will be disputed, as they were paid for taking the risk of cruisers, and doubtless their premiums exceeded their losses from this source.

THERE are supposed to be 28,000 slaves in Porto Rico. These the Government of Spain propose to buy and set free, using the sum of 140,000,000 reals in the purchase, or $7,000,000 in our money. This will be at the rate of $250 for each slave, considered an outside price in the present condition of the slave market in that quarter. On the same terms it will require $75,000,000 to emancipate the slaves of Cuba, as they number something near 300,000. Spain has set out on a glorious mission, but grave doubts are expressed as to her ability to carry it out. Money is a thing badly needed at Madrid; and this lack of means may be the cause of the postponement of emancipation in Cuba. Besides this, a mountain of prejudice will have to be met and overcome, as the Cuban grandees are averse to freeing the slaves. The anti-slavery society of the United States, which we believe refused some time ago to disband, might find a good field for operations in the West Indies for disseminating their publications, thus educating the people up to freedom, and might also help Spain out of the financial difficulty she appears to be in.

THE following extract from the Philadelphia *Press* corroborates our view recently expressed, that the "premonition of the storm" of opposition to the adoption of the new Constitution has been made, and we regret that the *Arant Courant* should be the Chairman of the Republican State Committee. The *Press* says: "Opposition to the Constitutional Convention in advance of the conclusion of its work has already broken out. The cloud has been gathering for some time, and the little flurry that we are about to notice is only the premonition of a storm. The Pittsburgh *Commercial* (which was sold some time ago) leads off, declaring that the only piece of work the Convention has yet done is that of 'tinkers,' and that the people will reject the new Constitution if the rest is so done. It believes in keeping state and national and local and town elections together; and believes that politics (by which we suppose it means parties) will always enter into elections, and control the choice of all sorts of officers. Of course all this is to be expected, and we refer to it simply as showing that it has come. *Outside of the State, and with honorable, high-toned journals*, the action of the Convention is warmly commended."

THE entire cost of the Union Pacific Railway was $114,358,535. The cost of the California end—the Central Pacific—is estimated at a figure which brings the cost of the entire line at about $240,000,000. It is further estimated by competent judges that $100,000,000, or $120,000,000 at the outside, would cover the *actual* cost of building and equipping this road from Missouri to the Pacific. The difference is supposed to represent the profits of the Credit Mobilier stockholders, and other speculators, who took the contract for building the road.

The debt of the Union Pacific road is $75,000,000, and of the Central $80,000,000, both in round figures. This is covered by a first mortgage. The debt of these roads combined, due the United States for money loaned, is $55,000,000. This is a second mortgage, and the interest on it is guaranteed by the government, which so far has been compelled to pay it. The roads were to refund this interest by carrying government freight and mails; but the practice has been under authority of Congress to postpone the refunding of this interest, and the roads in the meantime have received the money on their freight bills. The argument for this has been, that the 200,000,000 acres of land, belonging to the roads, are not yet marketable, and the receipts of the lines do not meet the expenses and interest. *Congress has been lenient thus far*, and permitted the thing to go on unadjusted, but a settlement is now called for.

In the trial of Mrs. Wharton, at Baltimore, for an attempt to murder by poison Mr. Van Ness, which has been in progress for some time, Dr. Horatio G. Wood testified as follows:

"I have made toxicology a special study, and am now engaged in preparing an elaborate work on toxicology, in connection with other branches of medicine; I am also a professor of medical botany; I have heard the testimony of Mr. Van Ness and Drs. Williams and Chew; I am fully of the opinion that the attack of Mr. Van Ness on the 19th of June was a very simple form of a natural disorder, and that no person in existence could have caused the symptoms observed; I am positive that the attack of June was not due to poison, and am equally positive that no person and no compound of poisons could have occasioned the attack of the 24th of June; the first attack could have been due to strychnia, because that could not have been administered without giving a more than bitter taste to the vehicle through which it is conveyed."

Miss Nellie Wharton testified that "after Mr. Van Ness had partaken of claret at her mother's and pronounced it bitter, the residue in the bottle was poured into a glass, which she drank, and observed nothing peculiar about the taste; when Mr. Van Ness left the house she accompanied him to the door; on her return her mother took up Mr. Van Ness' glass and drank from it more than he had; neither of them experienced any ill effects."

This begins to look as though the evidence of the accused lady's guilt is based more on imagination and suspicion than on facts. If Mrs. Wharton is innocent, which we have from the first believed, she is certainly one of the worst of victims to circumstantial evidence that history gives any account of. The sudden death and illness of so many persons in her house, or immediately following a visit there, are likely to remain an unsolved mystery, until time or the pangs of a guilty conscience shall reveal the truth. We think it has been clearly proven that Mrs. Wharton is not the Borgia which a hasty judgment would have pronounced her.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* has a correspondent in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, named Clarke Irvine, who gives a doleful account of the country traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. He calls it "Jay Cooke's paradise," and evidently greatly exaggerates the picture, and thereby destroys his character for veracity. For the benefit of our Penasylvania farmers who design emigrating "West," we publish this letter below, remarking that it presents a portraiture of "life on the prairie," which may not be in all respects strictly accurate, yet it doubtless comes near enough the actual reality to induce one to hesitate before he leaves a good farm, home and warm winter fireside under the belief that a home in the "far west" is all roses and no thorns. Read what Mr. Irvine says:

"Last winter I wrote a letter to you concerning the region of country penetrated by the North Pacific Railroad, which you published under the heading 'Jay Cooke's Land of Promise.' I wrote that letter for the purpose of setting forth the truth concerning that region, and exposing the falsehood of many statements, by interested parties, as to the mildness of the climate. I said then, as I do now, that they were guilty of a stupendous crime in inducing thousands of people to locate in that region ignorant of its fatal climate. I stated certain facts within my experience concerning the sudden storms and low temperature of its winters, the scarcity of fuel and building material. If that letter prevented any number of persons from locating there, it has doubtless saved several lives. During one storm in that region this winter, over seven hundred persons were frozen to death, with thousands of head of cattle. He will be a benefactor to his race who spreads abroad the truth respecting that climate, and he will be a true friend of that railroad company. For that country, so desirable in many respects, can not be settled in the reckless, shiftless, scattered way in which this was. Men must go there prepared with means to bid defiance to the storms, and should be taught never to expose themselves any distance from shelter during six months of the year. The terrible calamities of this winter have postponed the settlements there for at least ten years. Soon we shall hear the cry: 'Last winter was an exception: it may never happen again.' I tell you there is never a winter without just such storms; thousands of new settlers are there this winter, all ignorant of the climate; hence such wholesale destruction of life while the winter is not yet half over."

That statement of life in the Northwest is enough to deter the stoutest heart, and while we think it overstated, yet it bids all pause and reflect before leaving good old Pennsylvania, with its fine crops and accessible markets.

CHANGE IN ELECTION DAY.

AFTER a fierce contest, the Constitutional Convention has decided that hereafter the State Elections shall be held on the same day with the Congressional and Presidential Elections, viz: the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, and that all City and Township Elections shall be held on the third Tuesday of February. The effect of this decision must be good in every way that one can think of. The evils which have grown out of the present system are apparent and real. The cry has always been heralded that the October Election must be carried, in order to secure success for the same party in the November contest. Now one can vote as he prefers for State officers without fear of endangering the success of the Presidential ticket. Since Congress decided that elections for Congressmen should be held in all the States on the same day in November of each alternate year, the October Election in this State was rendered unnecessary and a useless expense. The propriety of holding City Elections on a different day and at a different time of the year from the State and National contests will occur to all. It removes the municipal questions away from the national issues, and permits a fair expression on the one without interfering with the other. It will also break up the danger of slipping improper persons into office through the excitements caused by the contest over the more important offices, and draw forth a better expression of the people as to the fitness of candidates for municipal places. Philadelphia, of course, opposed the measure, and for the very reason that we have commended it for. There was one objection urged against the latter change that appeared to have some little force, and that was, that the absence of the usual excitements would tend to decrease the vote cast; but enough interest is taken generally in municipal and township affairs to draw out a fair expression of the people, and no fears need be entertained.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE CONVENTION.

We insist on fair play for the Constitutional Convention, and protest against attempts to prejudice its work in advance. It is a body of men of which every Pennsylvanian may feel a just pride, because of their marked ability and integrity. They meet in obedience to a universal call from every portion of the State, if we throw out of the count ring politicians, speculators and peculators in the public funds, and the detestable lobby of the Legislature. We know very well that the fiat has gone forth that the new Constitution must be defeated, if it interferes with the vested rights of public plunderers, or establishes a system of State administration or municipal government that will secure honesty and efficiency in the public service, and make impossible, or at least difficult, corrupt combinations of ring politicians through which the honest intentions of the people are perverted, and the functions of government usurped. It so happens that the secret reasons, such as we have indicated, for a warfare on the Convention and attempts to prejudice it with the people, constitute the essence of the reasons that have called it into being. That body is not the outgrowth of chimerical and visionary political doctors and theorists, but of the honest determination of the people of the State, irrespective of party or political considerations, that there shall be substantial reform inaugurated in the State and Municipal governments; that speculation in the public funds, or their use as an agency in political or legislative corruption, shall cease; that special legislation shall be prohibited; that there shall be some limit fixed to this piling up of municipal debt and local taxation; and that the judiciary may be made more efficient, and especially abuses corrected that have grown up in the subordinate courts of large cities.

While we protest against the effort now fairly commenced, to pass judgment upon the Constitutional Convention in advance, we do not propose the equal inconsistency of blindly indorsing its work. We shall wait until it is finished, in the meantime giving our readers every opportunity of forming a correct judgment by fair reports and reviews of its proceedings. We share with the great mass of the people of all shades of opinion, the most hopeful expectations that the Convention will meet the demand for reform that called it into being. It has now gone through the initial stage of its proceedings, and listened to a great mass of rubbish, representing some particular hobby of the individual delegates, but these have all been buried in Committee, and the Convention has now settled down to its legitimate work in the consideration of amendments that have passed the ordeal of the Standing Committees, and been reported for final action. No one with a proper appreciation of constitutional government, will cavil at the Convention for studiously and carefully considering every change proposed in the organic law. It is not an instrument that may be repealed next year, but once adopted it may mould and guide public affairs for half a century. Time is a subordinate consideration when compared with the necessity of work as near perfect as can be expected from the human understanding. The debates may be protracted —we hope not needlessly so—but the best results will be derived from the contact of strong minds in argument, and the outcome we hope will be such amendments as will relieve the State of corruption, scandal and misgovernment.

A powerful combination has been already formed to defeat the work of the Convention, on the supposition, which we hope and believe will prove correct, that it will eradicate abuses recognized and appreciated by every citizen. The men who profit by these abuses in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg are the life and soul of this conspiracy, but they are powerless themselves unless they delude the people by false pretences, or possibly steal a party name to aid them in this work. They play a skillful game, and vie with the best citizen in denunciation of special legislation and the perversion of the State funds to individual profit. That is to cover their tracks. But their work against the new Constitution, whose main features will be a correction of these evils, will still go on. A terrific storm will be made over its minor provisions, opposition to particular features will be consolidated into opposition to the whole instrument, there will be skillful appeals to localities, and ridicule of everything that can be perverted to that use. If the Convention is wise, diligent and earnest in its labors, we do not believe the conspirators will succeed in defeating the new Constitution, and maintaining the existing order of things, so dear to their hearts and pockets. They will work hard, however, to compass their ends. Already a prominent newspaper of the west has been purchased, bag and baggage, by this combination, and has broken ground against whatever the Convention has done, is doing or may do. Of course we refer to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Its mission is the defeat of the new Constitution. The bugle blast of reform no longer cheers its readers. On the contrary, it treats them to misrepresentation of the Convention and the delegates, and indulges in regular "rooster" and "pinch-er" flings and insinuations at men earnestly working—no matter what may be their success—for the curb of admitted great evils afflicting the State. The *Commercial* thinks the delegates "dreamers and vagarists"—not practical statesmen, like the choice spirits who annually gather in Harrisburg. "Their work," it declares, "is that of tinkers," "silly and ridiculous," and not the polished and complete product of the lobby. "No people with a gleam of intelligence will approve such an instrument," it boldly predicts, when all that the Convention has yet done is to fix a uniform day for State and National elections in the Fall, and for municipal elections in the Spring, in obedience to an almost universal public sentiment.

As we stated, at the outset, we propose to judge the Convention by its work after it shall have been completed and submitted to the people. All that we ask is fair play. But, in the meantime, we shall regard it as an imperative duty to expose the tactics of the politicians and office-holders, animated by the most selfish motives, who have determined in advance on the defeat of the new Constitution, because it will interfere with certain prerogatives of theirs which have grown up as a sort of fungus in our political system.

PREPARE IN TIME.

The spring, or county elections, while not immediately near, are beginning to attract the attention of two classes of persons,—those who want office, and those who manipulate nominations with a view to the general control of political power. There are indications that the latter class will scan the field with unusual care, as they have several points to make, and will need to be in position to dictate, with absolute certainty, the course of the party during the next year. Nearly all of those who are regarded as *proteges* of the powers that be are safely ensconced in profitable offices, and there will be great need for care, in order to secure from outside the circle an element sufficiently malleable for every purpose. Yet in the coming effort to defeat the amended constitution desperate work may be required. Hence movements are already being made that look to the absolute control of the county conventions, in the interest of pre-arranged candidates.

We have always contended that if the people will, at an early date, select their best men for delegates to the several conventions,—men that can neither be bamboozled nor bought, there will be an end to corrupt nominations. It is nearly impossible for the people of a large county to agree in advance who shall be their candidates for office, and hence the difficulty of sending instructed delegates to conventions. A clique can do this. They have only to get together, agree on their candidates, and send instructions to the workers in the several wards and townships in whose interest delegates are to be elected, and, often who the delegates shall be, and their ends are subserved. It may seem to many, that the only way to fight a clique, is by organizing a counter-clique. This is not necessarily the case, and it involves the very danger that is sought to be remedied,—political domination by the few, and consequent corruption. The more available and certain method is that of sending only the best men in the party as delegates to the several conventions.

Very generally the merits of the several candidates are pretty thoroughly discussed for several weeks before the conventions meet. This will afford intelligent delegates an opportunity of forming a fair opinion as to their duty, and enable them to make a proper choice. We do not say that the anti-clique candidates will always prove the best—the probabilities are they will not; but we will secure precisely what the people desire—the best men—all things considered, without reference to combinations. Some of these may have been indicated by the few in council, others may have been opposed by them; but if good men are now selected, there is one thing the people may be assured of—they will not belong to the inner circle of the dominant clique, as its crowd are now supplied with an office or two apiece, all round. Hence we may expect commendable care in their administration of official trusts.

The great need of the time is that the people shall take part in our primary meetings. The entire evil of our political system centres at that point. There are those who make it a business to look after the primaries, for they know them to be the very fountain of political power. The primaries controlled, and the conventions are easily managed. These having done their appointed work, and the whole machinery of a party can be brought to bear to compel the refractory to vote for the candidates nominated. It is in view of these facts, and because of the very unusual importance that attaches to the next election that we urge every Republican to take a part in the primary meetings. Let the candidates be the choice of the whole party, and there can be no difficulty as to the result.

THE EASTERN EXPEDITION.

Russia is ostensibly pursuing its accustomed course with the weak nations which unfortunately have come under its condemnation. Its present raid against the Khan of Khiva, for real or supposed grievances, the world is not interested enough to imagine which, will doubtless result primarily, as other similar enterprises have done, viz., in the absorption of another slice of Asiatic territory. England has put forth a feeble effort to prevent infringement of certain treaty rights between the two nations and the people of Afghanistan. To this Russia replied, without giving the real object of the enterprise against the Khan, that the territory of Afghanistan should not be invaded, nor its rights and liberties interfered with. No further attempt has been made by any power to stay the march of the Russian army eastward, and in fact so little is known of the objects of the Czar in that distant and unknown land, that England and the other powers are for the nonce entirely outwitted and helpless. Russia certainly has some object in view that is not apparent, and this very secrecy is what disturbs the equanimity of Europe. The extension of her interior lines and armies toward the English possessions in India is what disturbs the latter power, as she has hitherto enjoyed the sole right among civilized nations of dictating the policy and reaping the rewards of trade and commerce with the native population of the Indian Empire. If Russia were thought to be merely equipping an expedition to punish the insolence of the overbearing and turbulent Khan of Khiva, similar in its nature and intent to that one sent a few years ago by England to Abyssinia, what occasion would there be for interference or question as to its purpose by the latter or any other power? Jealousy of her rights and dominion over the east, and a fear that the Russian bear is drawing a little too close to her Indian mine of wealth, are the true secrets of her recent inquiries, and her weak attempt to thwart or detain the Czar by a pronounced desire to protect the neutral Territory of Afghanistan. Russia is bent on conquest, and should she succeed, her influence over all the eastern nations will be commanding, and hinder, if it will not wholly defeat, the future purposes of England, in that direction. Holding the interior line to the British possessions in the east, she will be enabled to inflict untold disaster on England in case of war with that Power. It was this fear that prompted the British Cabinet to ask Alexander what he sought in the East; and it was doubtless to hide his real intentions that induced the latter sovereign to disown any designs on Afghanistan. The establishment of an imaginary line, or neutral zone, beyond which the army of the Czar is not to go, does not help the cause of England, as all zones, all treaties and all promises made between nations in time of peace, go for naught in time of war, as England and all nations have found long ago.

Of course the ways of the wily Alexander are past finding out in advance, but the surface indications, so to speak, assuredly lead one to attach greater importance to his present enterprise than as an effort to punish the insolence of the puny and insignificant Khivan Khan. Otherwise, why does the English premier find reason to interfere with the military preparations of the Czar? The expedition will be watched with anxious eyes by the whole world, as it may turn out a move which will yet checkmate the future game of England for leading control in the Eastern Empires.

The New York *Times*, in discussing this question, is of the opinion, that besides conquest, the Czar is looking toward an outlet to the ocean through the Arabian or Indian seas. It says:

"The political and geographical necessities of Russia mean one and the same thing. Tracet the looming line of her southern frontier, and you have a key to the past, present, and future problems of Russian diplomacy. Denmark holds the entrance to the Baltic; Prussia debars her Muscovite neighbor from getting a port on the North Sea; Austria lies between her and the Adriatic, and she must conquer Turkey to command the Dardanelles, where a fort or two could at any time neutralize all the benefits of the few hundred miles of seaboard between the mouth of the Dnieper and the mouth of the Don. Then comes Asiatic Turkey, then the land-locked Caspian, with Persia on its southern shore, cutting off access to the Persian Gulf, and then, assuming, the ultimate conquest of Turkestan, there are Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, interposing a solid wedge of territory between Russia and the southern ocean. From that point onward to the far-distant Pacific, half a continent lies between Russia and the southern seaboard of Asia. Nicholas tried to pierce this wall of territorial adamant at its weakest point, in the Danubian Principalities, and found reason to repent his rashness. His son is driving the wedge of military possession in now as far as he dare, with the view of striking some day for Persia or Afghanistan, and so giving Russia a broad ocean outlet for products which she at present carries by many tortuous and narrow channels to the markets of the world. It is difficult to see on what grounds the usually well-informed *Independance Belge* assumes that there is any necessary divergence between the interests of Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. Keeping in view the fact that England might as well quit India at once, as allow Russia to command the coast of the Arabian Sea, it is very hard to see how they can avoid drifting into war about Persia or Afghanistan some day.

Our latest dispatches give a more serious aspect to this subject, and plainly hint, toward war, unless the Czar shall abandon, or at least modify his plans. Differences are increasing between England and Russia as the possible designs of the latter reveal themselves; and it is stated that England's position will be sustained by France, Austria, Italy, Denmark, Turkey, and Sweden. This will prove a formidable alliance, and in case Prussia remains neutral will doubtless frustrate, for the present, all schemes of the Czar looking toward Empire in the East.

POMEROY.

The contest over the United States Senatorship in Kansas has ended in the election of John J. Ingalls, of Atchison, over Samuel C. Pomeroy, the present Senator, who has held the position through two terms. The dispatches announcing the ballot also state that Pomeroy was, immediately after his defeat, arrested on a charge of bribery, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance. The specification of this charge is that he proposed and gave to State Senator York the sum of $8,000 for his vote and influence, the latter receiving part of the money—viz: $7,000—and afterwards exposing the transaction in joint session of the Legislature, where he admitted the part he had designedly and advisedly taken as a portion of the programme of Pomeroy's opponents. He paid over the entire amount to the President of the joint convention, saying: "Here are the $7,000 paid to me by Pomeroy." Of course in the face of such evidence of knavery, he would have been a bold man who would cast a vote for Pomeroy. Although on the night previous eighty members of the Legislature had agreed in caucus to support him, he did not receive a single vote in the joint convention, and Ingalls, as above stated, had an easy walk over the course.

The first thought that occurs to one on reading this terrible lesson of depravity, is, can it be true? The heart would naturally wish to disbelieve such crime as this, charged on one who, whatever his faults, for twelve years has manfully stood up in his place in the Senate of the United States, and courageously and ably represented a sovereign State. Nor is this all, Samuel C. Pomeroy has during that time been an avowed Christian; after officiating in the Bible classes and prayer meetings held in the metropolis. He has also been highly honored in his party with positions of trust and responsibility, requiring honesty of purpose, as well as great skill to properly discharge. Although the evidence makes a *prima facie* case of guilt, it is not conclusive, and judgment should be withheld until the accused shall be heard in his defence. He denies the whole story, his friends say, and is preparing a statement for publication. It may turn out that so desperate was the opposition of Senator York, and so hopeless were his efforts and those of his friends to compass Pomeroy's defeat, that this desperate game was determined on, hoping, through the deception to certainly defeat the enemy and elect their man. But even if this should prove true, which we hardly dare think possible, it would exhibit a case of moral depravity and devilish deceit at which the heart sickens.

There appears to be very slight grounds to hang a doubt on, and while we await a final decision, and withhold our judgment of guilt, we shall not cease to hope that time will prove the charges against Pomeroy untrue. If it does not, we shall reluctantly bid adieu to another of our idols, and set our heart firmer against a belief in the purity and honesty of mankind.

OIL AS A FUEL.

There is at least one use to which petroleum can be put, that will in a measure compensate the well-owners for the general loss to them, occasioned by the present exceedingly low price of oil. It has long since been demonstrated that for intense heat it is the best fuel that can be obtained, and furnace and mill men are advised by experts to adopt it at once instead of coal. The suggestion would be a good one, were it not for the fact that petroleum seldom remains at a fixed price for many days at a time. Should preparations to burn it be attempted by any considerable number of mill owners, the very fact of such preparation, before a single gallon of the fluctuating fluid could be so applied, would perhaps tend to largely advance the too excitable market and make oil as a fuel wholly impossible. There is, however, a good opportunity for well-owners, during the prevailing low prices to do without coal and use oil under their boilers. This is being done, we are told, in some cases. One man at Shamburg, who used forty dollars' worth of coal each day in pumping eighty barrels of oil, now does his work with ten barrels of oil as fuel, which at two dollars per barrel, the present price at the wells, is a saving of twenty dollars each day. He is also benefiting the oil market by consuming one-eighth of his own product. This plan could be adopted throughout the oil regions, where coal is high, and it would thus have a two-fold effect. But for the reasons named, and others that could be given, one of which is supposed danger, there is not much probability of oil as a fuel coming into general use by manufacturers. If the production could be regulated or directed as the mining of coal is, and the price of oil, like that of coal, remain at or near a stationary value for any period, then indeed might there be some probability of its coming into use as a fuel. But when we see the price one day two dollars a barrel, the next day three, and advancing an additional dollar or half dollar with each additional day, as has been the case more than once, we imagine large consumers of fuel will hesitate before attempting to base any calculations on its use as a fuel. Gentlemen, stop drilling new wells, and your oil will soon become too valuable to be burned in any way except in lamps, and will command a fair market price.

HARRISBURG.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 28, 1873.

THE LUZERNE CONTESTED SEATS.

The four House Committees on the Luzerne contested election cases met in joint session this morning, and it is probable the investigation will be conducted in this shape: Mr. Mitchell, of Tioga, was made Chairman of the Consolidated Committee. Lewis W. Hall, Esq., represented the contestants, and Mr. Orvis, of the House, and Mr. Collins, of the Senate, the sitting members. The question of time in which the latter should put in their answer was discussed, and it was decided to give them until three o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 6th of February.

BUNKING BANK ACCOUNTS.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably this morning, on a bill submitted by a number of prominent Pittsburgh manufacturers to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to give and banks to hold mortgages, notes, etc. The object of the bill is to afford relief from a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State that no banking institution can hold mortgages as collateral security for notes or bills discounted, in a running bank account. The decision was rendered in a case in which a National bank was a party, but it is held to apply equally to banks operating under State laws. The proposed law makes it lawful for mining and manufacturing corporations to execute, and all banks to take and hold such mortgages on real estate to secure the payment of notes or other negotiable paper made by said companies, in the bank shall from time to time discount. The law will relieve the manufacturing and mining companies operating under general or special laws, from great embarrassments, in the transaction of their current business. Its passage is not doubted. C. W. Batchelor, Esq., is here urging the bill before the committees of the two houses.

A CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION ASKED.

A strong delegation of Philadelphians is here, comprising members of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Exposition, of the City Council, and prominent citizens, headed by Hon. D. J. Morrell and Eli K. Price, to solicit financial aid from the State on behalf of the Centennial celebration. They ask the modest sum of one million of dollars, as a clear gift, to be paid over to the Centennial Commission in sums of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in four annual installments, commencing in 1873 and ending in 1876. Philadelphia, in its municipal capacity, and outside of private subscriptions, proposes to supplement the State appropriation by a million and a half of dollars. These sums are to be applied to the construction of exposition buildings, some of which will be permanent, but will also include temporary building for the deposit for all time to come, of revolutionary relics. I believe this is the outline of the scheme. There are no indications as to what will be its success, but as the promoters are "eminently respectable" and a good fourth of July oration can be got on behalf of the State liberality, an appropriation will probably be made, although it may not reach a million of dollars. A joint meeting of the two houses is to be held to-morrow night, at which time a hearing for the Philadelphians in advocacy of their claim on the State Treasury. They waited on Gov. Hartranft this morning, soliciting his influence.

THE PETROLEUM INTEREST.

Senator Delamater, of the Crawford district, has succeeded in getting through the Senate a bill of considerable interest to the petroleum and refining interest. It extends the provisions of the general law of 1863, (printed in the session laws of 1864,) for the formation of corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, so that it shall "include the business of storing, refining, transporting, selling and dealing generally in petroleum, and such corporations may be formed to operate in any or all these departments, as shall be indicated in their respective articles of association."

The general law of 1863, and its numerous supplements, is very liberal in its provisions for the formation of associations for all mechanical and manufacturing purposes, except that of distilling or manufacturing liquors. Such associations may be formed by any number of persons, after due public notice and articles of incorporation obtained from the Auditor General's office. The extent to which stockholders are individually liable is set forth in the general law, to which Senator Delamater's bill is supplementary. As stated, the bill has passed the Senate, and is now in committee of the House. Its passage will go much to stimulate associations for the conduct of the petroleum business in its various branches. Those who desire to become acquainted with the provisions of the general law will find it on page 1,109 and subsequent pages of the session laws of 1864.

HARRISBURG, January 29, 1873.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION—AFTER A MILLION.

Last evening there was a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly to hear the representatives of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in advocacy of State aid to that enterprise. It is now represented to be in a languishing condition, and unless the Commonwealth comes to the rescue, and infuses new life by liberal appropriations, it is admitted that the proposed grand international commemoration of 1876 will be a flat failure. The Centennial Committee is at a stand-still; they have exhausted their personal and associated endeavors to secure subscriptions throughout the Union, but very little success has attended their labors in that respect, outside of Philadelphia. That only is counted good for three-quarters per cent. of the stock, nearly the amount of the ten millions allotted to Pennsylvania. Congress required that the stock should be equally apportioned among the several States, according to population, in anticipation that it might be "gobbled up" by a few localities. The precaution was needless. Capital is not prone to seek sentimental investments, however patriotic and sentimental the sentiment. It won't be real yet awhile. Hence, that exceptional subscriptions are not to be wondered at, for an International Exposition in that city, with its attendant crowds and increased business, must of necessity people as a good investment. They will get their money back, with a large profit, indirectly if not directly.

The speeches made last night to the Legislature by the Centennial Committee were pretentious, but they have to be candid, a fair degree of failure to the city and State was strongly commented on. It was claimed that the State aid would be a good investment, because the Exposition would largely increase the public business, the effect of the Exhibition in renewing and intensifying American nationality was eloquently discussed by the venerable Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, supported by Colonel Forney, Governor Wood, of Virginia, who did his brigade gallantly on the other side, at the bloody trial by battle of Gettysburg. The flourishing condition of the State finances was urged as a reason why it could afford to appropriate the million asked for, and the Governor declared he would not even swallow up the excess over expenditures in the State Treasury.

Such, in brief, are the reasons, presented by the Centennial Committee, in support of their application to the State for a million and four annual installments of $250,000. They propose to apply this sum, with a half million that Philadelphia promises in its municipal capacity, to the construction of the necessary buildings in Fairmount Park, for the exposition, including a permanent depository, to last for all time, for the reception of the revolutionary and other historical mementoes and relics. This is the after the eloquent appeals of last night, I do not see that the proposition for State aid to the extent of a million, has any great amount of strength in the Legislature outside of the Philadelphia members. Still there is a question of State pride involved in this matter, and we would all feel it to be a disgrace should the contemplated celebration fall through. This sentiment may carry the appropriation, added as it will be by a skillful application of outside pressure. At present, however, it has not the necessary strength.

The Philadelphia Committee last night entertained their friends at the Lochiel, with a champagne supper, the lights and scuds having been brought with them from home, and spread out in the parlors of the hotel. The story is that the feast was made up by contributions from liquor merchants and scraps from the hotels.

WHISKY IN THE CLOAK ROOM.

Something of a breeze was created in the House this morning, by a resolution introduced by Mr. Myer, of Bradford, directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to see that no spirituous, vinous or malt liquors shall be kept or drank in the hall of the House, or any rooms connected therewith. Mr. Myer, in explanation, said he did not wish to trespass on the rights of any member to use such liquors as he deemed proper, and there were plenty of places in Harrisburg outside the capitol where they could be obtained, but he thought it was about time, from information he had received, that they should be banished from the capitol building.

Mr. Mahon, of Franklin, explained that the liquor kept in the cloak room, immediately to the right of the Speaker's chair, had come into the possession of the page boys of the House, some of whom had got intoxicated by its use. He urged that the legislation should be kept away from the pages. There were forty or fifty places in Harrisburg where members could obtain what they wanted to drink without bringing it into the hall, and tempting young boys to their destruction.

Mr. Wolff, of Union county, made quite an earnest speech about the desecration of the hall by bringing liquor into it.

Mr. Handy Smith, of Philadelphia, moved to commit the resolution to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Lost—ayes 3, nays 91. Mr. Smith seemed to think it absurd so much noise should be made about such a small matter.

Mr. Patrikin moved as an amendment that spirituous liquors shall not be indulged in, in any part of the capitol building.

The Speaker plead want of jurisdiction, and ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Brodbeck moved an amendment "that no professional lobbyist not a member of the Legislature, shall be allowed on the floor of the House." Also ruled out of order.

The original resolution was adopted with only three negative votes—Messrs. Josephs, Porter and Smith, all of Philadelphia. Then a resolution was passed directing the Sergeant-at

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1873.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 45f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113⅝.

THE jury in the Tweed case stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. The latter ought to be interviewed.

THE Committee on Ways and Means of the House have decided, by a large majority, against the cotton tax refunding bill.

SENATOR GRAHAM has introduced a preamble and resolutions in the Legislature, looking toward the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river.

ONE of the direct and beneficial results of the repeal of the franking privilege is the cutting off of a small army of postal clerks at Washington. Let the good work go on.

WE have received a copy of the *World* Almanac for 1873, and find it, as usual, full of important and useful information. It has become an institution almost, and thousands rely upon it for election tables and valuable political statistics.

As was to be expected, the jury in the case of "Boss" Tweed have failed to agree. The question of a new trial is yet held by the Court. The "Boss" has too much money. He will never be sentenced to imprisonment, unless his trial takes place somewhere outside of New York city.

IT is said the President has decided to appoint a commission to visit the Modocs, hear their side of the story, and after conference with the Oregon authorities, make a treaty which will be satisfactory to all concerned, and put a stop to further bloodshed. This is certainly commendable, if it is a little late.

THE vote of Bradford county last week, at which two thousand majority were given against liquor licenses, has stirred up the opponents of the Local Option bill. Our advices from Harrisburg are that opposition to this measure will not avail anything at this session, as the temperance vote is in the majority.

THE members of the Bar at Salt Lake have forwarded a petition to Washington asking Congress for legislation to enforce the mandates of the Courts. It says that the Federal Courts are powerless, both in civil and criminal suits, and the only remedy for this state of affairs lies with Congress. The petition is signed by every leading member of the Bar at Salt Lake City.

THE President yesterday signed the act of Congress, abolishing the franking privilege, we are informed. This old abuse is among the rubbish which the Republican majority in Congress has swept out, since it came into power. The Post huge incubus, will be enabled to pay its Office Department, being relieved of this own expenses, and the people will obtain lower letter postage in the future.

THE ship which ran into and sunk the Northfleet has been ascertained to be the Murillo, a Spanish steamer, bound for Lisbon. She feared to enter the latter port, because her officers could be sent to England for trial under extradition laws, and sailed for Cadiz. It is to be hoped the matter will be promptly investigated, and the officers of the Murillo properly punished, unless they can excuse what seems to be their inhuman conduct.

THE Yankee Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands, who was the principal officer of the Kingdom during the interregnum, can now retire, as the native population have elected Prince Bill as their King. Mark Twain is a little late proclaiming his title to the vacant throne. With the crowning of the new King, all hope of annexing the islands to the United States, we suppose, will vanish from the minds of those enthusiastic advocates of manifest destiny, who cheered lustily awhile ago and prematurely heralded the new commonwealth.

THE animosity which has apparently sprung up in the Legislature against the Constitutional Convention, we very much fear, will result unfavorably to the adoption of the new instrument, if it is increased or permitted to grow in bitterness. The cause assigned for it, is the disparaging remarks of certain members of the Convention used toward the members of the General Assembly. These insinuations against the Legislature should not have been made, and we were surprised to read of them. But such utterances should not be permitted to work injuriously to the new Constitution. We trust that instrument, when it shall have been completed and submitted to the people, will be judged on its merits, and not suffer through any prejudice that may have been occasioned through indiscreet and unfavorable criticism of the Legislature by members of the Convention. The people are expecting great reforms in the new Constitution, and we hope they will not be disappointed.

WE endorse the following, from the New York *Times*, and trust that the country will yet conclude that Schuyler Colfax is the pure man we have always thought him to be. We are far from believing him a rogue yet, and want something stronger to convince us of it than the testimony of Oakes Ames. The *Times* says:

"Vice President Colfax causes it to be announced that he can give a satisfactory explanation of the $1,200 deposit in the First National Bank; that it was not derived from Credit Mobilier stock or Oakes Ames' check, but from quite a different source; and that, when he has completed the examination of his papers, he will demand to be examined before the committee. Upon all this, we have only to say that the presumption of innocence is still in Mr. Colfax's favor, for he has always been an upright and honest man, while Ames accuser, Oakes Ames, is manifestly a rogue, almost certainly a blackmailer, not improbably a perjurer. We are not in favor of having any decent man ruined on the mere word of a rascal such as Ames. Before condemning Mr. Colfax, let his story be heard—so much is granted even to conspicuous criminals. So much is allowed even to Tweed, whom we maintain—whatever juries may say—to be a thief. The "Liberal Republican Democratic" papers would treat Mr. Colfax far worse than they treat Tweed. We are against that system, and we think that most fair-minded men agree with us."

WE learn from the New York *Tribune* that there is every reason to suppose that Prince William C. Lunalilo, alias "Prince Bill," will be the next King of the Sandwich Islands. Dispatches from Honolulu show that his appeal to the people was not in vain, and that he has a unanimous popular vote, as well as the indorsement of the Ministry. The Legislative Assembly have the final ratification of the popular choice; and the chances are all in favor of Lunalilo. This result is so much better than any prospect for an American protectorate or annexation would be that the Hawaiians are certainly to be congratulated upon. We should so glad if the coming King bore a little better reputation for temperance and morality, but as his admirer and champion, Mark Twain, has already suggested, an accession of regal dignity is likely to induce Prince Bill to forswear strong drink and live cleanly. At any rate, he is vouched for as the only true heir to the Hawaiian thorne, brimful of spirit, pluck, and enterprise, and a potent friend of America. Since the Sandwich Islanders seem to need a King, we are glad they are likely to have one who is highly recommended, and seems no worse than the usual run of Kings.

FAIR PLAY.

When the evidence criminating certain members of Congress began to appear we stated that final judgment would be withheld until the Committee's report should be made, after all parties had been heard. The testimony so far has been of a very rambling and contradictory character, and we doubt if there is one person in the country who is yet prepared to render an impartial verdict. We have given all the important testimony so far and commented upon it, giving, or attempting to give, the various shiftings which have appeared. One day, the principal witness, Oakes Ames, would testify from memory, and the next change this testimony, having in the meantime "refreshed his memory" from a pocket memorandum book which he appeared to have kept. We doubt if a perfectly clear statement of undisputed facts could be yet written, and we still ask that judgment be suspended in the case of every one accused until all the evidence shall have been received and embodied in the report of the Committee. That report ought to be, and doubtless will be, impartial, as the Committee was appointed by a Speaker *pro tem* of the House, Mr. Blaine having vacated the chair for that purpose. We have from time to time endeavored to reach a fair and just conclusion in the case of certain accused gentlemen, but the contradictory and rambling character of the evidence has positively forbidden us to speak, for fear of making a mistake, through hasty conclusions. We shall spare no one who is guilty, after he has been proven so, be he member of either party, but we want to be first sure that we are right before we condemn. Every candid and honest man will do the same. It devolves upon the prosecution to prove guilt, and we shall hold all innocent of actual crime until the guilt is clearly shown. We commend the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette*, as it reflects the wishes of the impartial and independent press: "We remarked some days ago that it was no time, during this Credit Mobilier investigation, for snap judgments, and it is a good time to keep to repeat the remark. On the strength of Oakes Ames' testimony the journals that have been waiting for a long time for something against Mr. Colfax, embraced the occasion to shout 'we told you so.' It wasn't wise to rush so incontinently to conclusions. The whole of the story was not heard the the first day. A sequel was narrated yesterday that only those who have determined to convict will shut their ears to. We call again for a fair hearing, and no decision until the testimony is in. It will be time enough to condemn when all the facts are in possession of the public."

USURY.

It is hardly necessary at this late day to engage in any extended discussion of the merits or demerits of the practice of usury, which has grown to be an almost obsolete term in the vocabulary of latter day business men. There was a period in the history of the world when the people asked for protection from the merciless extortion practiced by the money lenders, but that time has surely gone by forever. The people of this century, or of this generation at least, have exhibited a cheerful carelessness of all laws punishing usury, or restricting the limit to be charged on loans. The only questions now are, where can one borrow money, and what rate can it be had at? The borrower and lender make an agreement, the one to take and the other to lend, for a specified time, a specified amount of money and at a specified rate. This agreement is mutually binding; and when the end of the period for which the money is loaned, if the borrower cannot repay the money, the law steps in and protects him, permitting the lender to recover beyond the time for which the contract was made but six per cent. There is no earthly power to prevent the borrower agreeing to pay a rate to be fixed between himself and the man who accommodates him with that which he stands in need of, and all the laws of all the legislatures in the country cannot, and do not, affect the market value of money or any other commodity.

Then, what are the laws punishing usury and limiting the legal rate of interest for? They accomplish absolutely nothing, and are perfect dead letters on the statute books. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania can enact a law which will compel holders of money to loan it at a low rate of interest than can be had from willing borrowers, in the name of reason why does the present law forbidding over six per cent. have no practical force? If the Legislature can give us money at a lower rate of interest, we should say let, it do so; but it cannot, the thing is impossible; has been proven so through all time, and why cumber the law books with useless enactments? The Legislature might as well leave the limit at six per cent. as at eight, or twelve, for any practical effect it can have on the people. Money, in spite of all law, will continue to bring just what it is worth, and that value will admit of no restriction, except that which is placed upon it by the inevitable laws of supply and demand.

Other States all around us are repealing enactments limiting the rate of interest, under special agreements, and money is seeking investment there. We in this State are only injuring business by keeping useless restrictions upon interest rates, permitting rogues to take advantage of them by violating their contracts after they have derived their full share of benefits under them. If any real protection were afforded by such restrictions, we should say retain them by all means; but such is not the experience of the past. Therefore we unhesitatingly favor the removal of all laws limiting the interest rate, except that imposed arbitrarily. Let that remain at six per cent., but also let borrower and lender be perfectly free to make their own bargain.

OHIO ITEMS.

A LAW prohibiting the employment of children under ten years of age in any other establishment than the Children's Home is asked for.

MAJOR ADDISON PEARSON, President of the Ross county National Bank, and late Grand Master of the I. O. of O. F., died of apoplexy at his home in Chillicothe, Sunday night.

THE Citizens' Building and Loan Association, of Columbus, with a capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $200, filed a certificate of incorporation with the Secretary of State last week.

A STRANGER, name unknown, was brutally murdered near Shawnee, Perry county, about dark last evening, by a man named Thomas Stokle. The murderer made his escape, and the officers have failed to ascertain his whereabouts.

THE Marietta *Register* says that while Mrs. Isaac Coulter, living near Cutler, was oiling her rifle it was discharged, and the ball striking a hired girl in the head, killed her instantly. The name of the young lady was Deborah Fish, and her age nineteen.

Did Not Like Sheep.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says that in his boyhood he knew a wealthy farmer and drover, who persisted in declaring that a sheep's foot was poison to the land. His hatred of the wool-bearers was more intense, if possible, than John Randolph's, who would go a mile out of his way to kick a sheep. He never permitted one sheep to step on his soil if he could help it. In other respects he was as good a farmer as any of his neighbors, and had more means to do as he would. After many years it came to be a common remark among his neighbors: "N.'s farms are running down; he will have to get some sheep." Subsequently, when the farms had passed out of his hands, and a system of management in which the sheep played a prominent part came in, it was often remarked, "See how the poison of the sheep's feet is bringing up N.'s old farms."

FIVE men have been sentenced within a few days to be hanged for murder, viz:—William Foster in New York, John R. Johnson in New Haven, Charles A. Russell in San Francisco, A. J. Perfect in Chicago, and A. E. Lynch, in Pittsburgh.

GENERAL NEWS.

THERE are nearly 1,200 male, and just 101 female prisoners in Sing Sing prison.

THE penalty for using a postage stamp a second time, if discovered, is fifty dollars fine.

THE records of the Land Office show that 326,680 acres of land have been disposed of in the State of Iowa during last year.

A MILWAUKEE lady had several hundred dollars worth of point lace clipped off her clothing, by an adroit thief, while she was at church.

IT is estimated that there are between two and three thousand buffalo hunters in Western Kansas, and they average about fifteen per day.

A SMALL POX patient pursued the doctor and nurse through the streets of Baltimore, the other day, with nothing but his infected shirt on.

OF the 148 members of the Minnesota Legislature, not one was born in that State; but doubtless they were all born before there was such a State.

AT the Poultry Show which has just closed in Cleveland one of the exhibitors sold one fowl for $150. At that rate what would a first-class cow be worth?

THE latest whim of fashion is inflated rubber bustles. It takes a young husband with weak lungs half an hour to blow his wife up to a fashionable rotundity.

A STEER with no hair on, and a tail resembling a black snake whip, occupies a stall at Woodward's Gardens, San Francisco. The papers call him one of the "attractions."

THE Indianapolis *Journal* anticipates that the next twenty-four months will witness an increase in the manufacturing enterprises of the West unknown in any former period.

A RECREANT husband in Patterson, N. J., has been compelled to pay $4 weekly for his wife's support, the court having refused to recognize a divorce which he procured in Indiana.

A HAWK recently flew into the pantry of a gentleman's house at North Star, Michigan, and fought the proprietor so hard that he had to summon a physician to keep from bleeding to death.

A MAINE woman ate four quarts of oysters at one sitting the other day, and won $100 by so doing, which, after deducting her burial expenses, $85, left her $16 to commence the next world with.

THERE are so many lunatics in Virginia that all the asylums are filled. When a man goes crazy now, he is kept in jail until another lunatic dies, when he is admitted to the vacant place in the asylum.

SIX English grain laden steamers have been lost on the Atlantic ocean since last October; this terrible list of disasters being attributable to the want of sea-going qualities of most of the vessels engaged in the trade.

A YOUNG lady at Dubuque, Iowa, sets her present bull-dog on such male visitors as she does not desire to come again. The front yard looks like the floor of a tailor's shop, and the dog grows fat and saucy every day.

A MAN on the Jasper Farm, near Titusville, in attempting to raise the safety-valve of his engine, accidentally knocked it off, and the rapidly escaping steam burned his arm so badly that amputation will doubtless be necessary.

THE water in the Niagara river is lower than it has been known for many years. It is at least thirty feet below high water mark. The river is a mass of ice from the beginning of the swift water, below the landing, to the falls.

A MAN in Walcotteville, Conn., undertook to milk his cow, one recent cold morning, with a pair of woolen mittens on. The startled animal gave him some new revelations in a "cow"-tics by laying her dexter hind hoof alongside his ear.

THE Massachusetts Legislature will elect a Senator February 25, vice Wilson, resigned. A canvass of the House, 240 members, has been made, with the following result: Boutwell, 107; Dawes, 84; Hoar, 16; Loring, 11; Whiting, 9; undecided, 14. The Senate has 40 votes, not included in this estimate.

THE Governor of Minnesota has issued an address, in which he states that the loss of life and property from the late storm has been greatly exaggerated. We are glad to hear that later reports are more favorable than had been anticipated. The suffering has been great enough without exaggerating its intensity.

THERE has been a lively discussion in the Rochester papers concerning the question as to whether fish could hear. Seth Green, the stocker and propagator, takes the negative side in the debate. Experiments lately made at the fish ponds of F. Mather, Honeoye Falls, New York, show that fish cannot hear, and that Seth Green is correct in his view of the question.

A PART of a sensational play now being produced at Syracuse, N. Y., is to shoot an apple from the head of an actress with real powder and ball, in imitation of William Tell, probably. In the first place, William Tell used a bow and arrow. In the second place there never was any William Tell; so what's the use in wasting powder and endangering lives to show how it was done?

THE Atlanta *Herald's* report of the disaster on the Macon & Western Railroad, January 2, says: "A sad incident was the father and husband sitting on the same seat for four long hours with his dead wife and children, unable to move any part of himself, being so completely fenced in, except one hand, and with this he could reach over and touch her, knowing she was dead."

A VALUABLE collection of Peruvian antiquities has lately been added to the ethnological section of the Berlin Museum. It consists of a number of mummies, articles of pottery, and other remains. Three of the mummies are completely clothed, and the fabrics which form their wrappings will serve to show the state of textile art a remote period among the Peruvians. One of the mummies, that of a woman, bears in its arms the image of an infant in clay. This collection also embraces the various objects usually found in ancient Peruvian sepulchres, such as the food-bag, the drinking-cup, the spindle and the loom—the last named objects being found only in women's tombs.

PERSONAL.

PARSON BROWNLOW is reported to have written an epitaph for himself.

THE foreign papers pronounce the king of Bavaria to be insane, and with good reason.

SENATOR ALCORN, of Mississippi, is credited with the paternity of twenty-one children.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA is reported to be playing a most successful engagement in Egypt.

BRIGNOLI threatens to sue the editor of *Fiyaro* for calling him a conceited, broken-down beau.

BRIDES Beecher's $25,000 salary, he makes about as much more yearly editing and lecturing.

LOUIS BOIS, a Canadian farmer, has just baptized his thirtienth child. Twenty-six are living, and all "Bois."

PRINCE ALBERT of Prussia is to be married on the 15th of April. He is a nephew of Emperor William, and is 36 years of age.

THE late William Patterson was not related to the present Senator Patterson, but both are admitted to have been pretty badly "struck."

REV. GEORGE GILFILLAN, of Dundee, Scotland, recently married fifteen couples in ten hours. A good day's work in the "matter o' money."

JOHN OLMSTED, who died in Hartford, Conn., on Friday night, from injuries received by falling upon an icy sidewalk, was the father of Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S son has offered to lend to the Foundry Boys' Industrial Exhibition, in Glasgow, a number of African curiosities, which his father sent home by Mr. Stanley.

LAWRENCE MERSEREAU, born near New York city, died in Union, N. Y., on the 24th inst., at the ripe old age of ninety-nine. His father crossed the Delaware with Washington.

COL. ACKROYD, of Halifax, purposes presenting to that town a park, containing sixty acres of land, situated at its northern extremity. The tract is known as the Shroggs Wood estate.

MISS LUCINDA COURDIN, of Long Island, last week, boldly sprang into the water and swam to the rescue of a drowning man who was clinging to a piece of floating ice, and brought him safely to the land.

HORTENSE SCHNEIDER, the fortune-favored artist, concerning whom volumes have been written, who did so much to make Offenbach's success, leads a very retired life, and is the owner of the finest diamonds from France to Golconda.

SAINT WILLIAM CLATTON, one of the real original Mormon disciples, and an intimate associate of Joe Smith, is disconsolate over the elopement of another wife, the third who has run away from his household within a comparatively short period.

THE Rev. Adam Sedgwick, the distinguished English geologist, who has just died at the remarkable age of eighty-five, was born in 1787. He was graduated by Cambridge with fair honors, and became Senior Fellow of Trinity College. In 1818 he was appointed Woodwardian Professor of Geology, and Canon, of Norwich, in 1834. His writings as a geologist have always been held in high repute, and are preserved in the transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and of the London Geological Society.

STATE NEWS.

SMALL POX troubles New Castle much.

WASHINGTON is to have a Gough lecture on the 10th proximo.

ABOUT thirty wells are being drilled in and around Greece City, Butler county.

THE Greenville, Mercer county, Agricultural Society have a balance of $553 in their treasury.

THE Grand Army of the Republic, at Harrisburg head quarters, deny that the organization is political or partisan in its character.

MRS. ERIG, the oldest lady in Elk county, and probably in the State, died at St. Marys, a few days since, at the advanced age of 109 years.

THE Ebensburg *Herald* says: E. J. Waters, Esq., has served in this place in the capacity of a justice of the peace since 1836, excepting one term.

A. J. COFFMAN, an old and much esteemed citizen of Port Marion, Fayette county, died a few days ago, after a severe illness of many weeks.

MISS KATE FISHER, the girl who was so severely burned by using oil in kindling a fire at the residence of W. L. Graham, Esq., in Butler, died on Monday morning the 27th.

THE managers of the Agricultural Society of Greensburg have purchased four or five acres—the property of Wm. Hoitzer—adjoining their new grounds east of the town, for $3,000.

THE people of Bradford county, this State, voted, on Friday, the 17th inst., on the question of license, and decided, by a majority of from three to four thousand, against the granting of licenses for the next three years.

A YOUNG man named Miller, 18 years old, shot himself through the head near Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, on Friday last, and died instantly. He had been unwell, and was no doubt out of his mind when he committed the rash act.

SOME ten or twelve years ago the people of Catharine township, Blair county, banished the sale of intoxicating liquors from their midst, since which time they have not had a Commonwealth case in court or required the services of a constable.

A CHANDELIER fell in the Lutheran church at Jennersville, Somerset county, on Sunday night last, and although the flames were speedily extinguished, a young lady named Deitz, and a little child, name not given, were so badly burned that they will probably die.

THE Beaver county people who are opposed to the granting of license to sell intoxicating liquors, are taking active steps to secure a large vote in favor of prohibition at the ensuing spring election. There is little doubt that that county, as well as our own, will give an overwhelming majority against license.

THE notorious Jack Jones made his escape from the Butler jail on Sunday night last. It appears the gas fitters were at work in the jail during the previous day and left a pair of step ladders behind them, which Jack used to his advantage in getting to the roof, from which place he reached terra firma by means of a blanket rope.

DANIEL KECK, of West Salem, Mercer county, the last of eleven brothers, died on Sabbath last, aged nearly 88 years. The deceased was born in Westmoreland county, but in the year 1798 moved to this neighborhood, where he has resided ever since. He was one of the few remaining soldiers of the war of 1812, in the neighborhood, having served in Capt. Mann's company, Col. Christy's regiment. Until recently he was vigorous, physically and mentally, having been in town within the past two months. He was a quiet, good citizen, and for many years an exemplary Christian.

ONE hundred and sixty deer were shipped from Kane station, M'Kean county, during the past season. This beats Tionesta about ten heads. It strikes us forcibly that our noble game should for at least ten years in the future be protected, as at the rate deer have been slaughtered during the past several seasons, but little hope can be entertained against the idea of their total annihilation. It seems singular, though true, that within twelve miles ride of this city, the forests now abound in such game. But the practical hunters are rapidly reducing the number of bucks and does.

JOHN R. MCKENZIE, a citizen of Borough Township, Beaver county, while engaged in one of the Vanport lime quarries, recently, blasting lime-rock, after placing the blast in the rock and adjusting it he put fire to the fuse, and sought a place of safety several rods distant, but after waiting a reasonable time for the explosion, he concluded the fuse would not burn, and that he would go back to the quarry to see what was wrong. Just while he was leaning over the charge it exploded, breaking his right arm in several places and cutting and bruising his head very severely. He was found some time afterwards bleeding freely and in an insensible condition, and was taken to his residence and seemed to be recovering until within a few days since when he was attacked with "tetanus," and is now very low and his recovery is doubtful.

Valuable Recipes.

How to Make Soft Soap.—"Peggy," in the *Rural New Yorker*, says:—I have made from one to three barrels in one day, beside doing my work for the family of from six to ten. I will tell you how:—The lye that drains through first I put in a kettle, and then add the grease—all that I can boil in it. If the lye is sufficiently strong, in two hours' time it will be ready to empty in the barrel; then fill the barrel with weak lye, and your soap is made and ready for use.

To Remove Spots from Carpets.—Mix well half an ox's gall with one quart of water; wet and rub the spot with this. Then with a clean scrubbing-brush, warm water and soap scrub well the spot, and wet and half wring a clean floorcloth in clean cold water and rub well out the soap and gall from the carpet; rub the spot with a dry coarse cloth until it is nearly dry, then pin a piece of thin brown paper over the spot, to prevent dust from settling on it while wet, and leave it to become perfectly dry. If the spot occurs near the side, or end of the carpet, undo a few tacks and slip under the spot a thickly-folded coarse towel, to absorb the water which runs through and to prevent the wet carpet from lying in the dust; after washing the spot, remove the folded cloth and slip in its place a piece of brown paper, which leave till the carpet is perfectly dry.

Irish Potatoes.—The Irish people are the greatest potato eaters in the world, and know all about cooking that fine eeculent. We copy their mode of boiling potatoes from an Irish paper: "Put the potatoes in a pot or kettle without half the cover, and with water just sufficient to cover them. After the water comes nearly to a boil pour it off, and replace it with cold water, into which throw a good portion of salt. The cold water sends the water from the surface to the heart, and makes the potato mealy. After they are boiled and the water poured off, let them stand on the fire fifteen minutes to dry."

Fried Sweet Potatoes.—Take as many sweet potatoes of moderate size as will be required for a meal, pare them and cut them lengthwise into say six or eight pieces. Have a pan of boiling lard ready, into which put the sliced potatoes raw. When brown, turn them into a colander, and place in a hot oven to drain. The lard must be kept fully up to the boiling-point in order to have the slices nicely browned. Serve up hot, and eat with butter. They are superlatively good. The same method can be used for Irish potatoes.

To Fry Mush.—Have a pan of boiling lard ready, slice your mush half an inch thick, flour it on both sides and put it into the boiling lard. By this means the slices will be browned evenly all over, and besides, if allowed to drain in a colander placed in a warm oven, will come to the table entirely free from the disagreeable fatty taste peculiar to this dish when fried in the usual way. Serve up hot.

Washing Made Easy.—Take two pounds of soda ash, half a pound stone lime, two gallons of soft water; slake the lime separate; dissolve the soda ash in the water, then add the lime; boil twenty minutes; cork it up tight. For a washing use one cup in three gallons of water; soak the clothes over night in cold water; wring out and boil them twenty minutes in the preparation; then rub and blue them and your washing is done; they require but very little rubbing. Soap them before boiling.

To Clean Brushes.—Half an ounce of ammonia to a quart of warm water. Stand the bristle side of the brush in the water for three minutes; then rub the brush dry with a towel. Be careful that the water does not reach the back of the brush. Stand the brush bristles downward until perfectly dry.

Cream for Coffee.—Beat well one egg, with one spoonful of sugar; pour a pint of scalding hot milk over this, stirring it briskly. Make it the night previous.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

(Written for the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PILOTS FOR YOUR BOAT.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

There is a time when pensive thought
Goes down the vale where sorrow lies,
When strains are by the memory brought
That have a tone like Autumn sighs.
Ah, could the spirit then but sleep,
The sleep of pure, unearthly faith,
It were a blessed thing to lie,
Rocked by a love so fond and high,
And dream of something after death.

But ah, how at a time like this,
When the great over soul is nigh,
Would some intruder—all amiss,
Let his promiscuous logic fly!
He has, in one day out of seven,
Found all about the road to Heaven,
Knows every station by the way,
The soil—the color—all the play
Of every wind—so much in deed,
That, if you do but give him heed
He will direct you how to go,
But—money—somehow—so and so!

In learning it is much the same:
The low empiric is about:
The pedant also—with his game,
And dagger sticking half way out.
The Zany with his drawling tone,
The lazy dog that loves his bone—
The narrow mind, that sees no more
Than the few sands upon its shore:
The empty, vain, presumptuous fool
That draws no line without his rule,
That is so taught to snarl and bite
That he has, what ?—a dog's delight!

Oh blessed world! Oh world in which
There are so many hugely rich!
Rich in conceit—in various patterns
To suit the tastes of different slatterns.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 1873.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at Dr. Keyser's establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, but one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

CARBOLIC SOAP.

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

John C. Baker and Co.'s Genuine Medicinal Cod Liver Oil is the greatest remedy of the age. Its virtues is proved daily, in arresting diseases of the throat and lungs, debility, scrofula &c. We have constant reports from patients, stating that it helps them immediately, when everything else has failed. The article prepared by us is not unpleasant in taste, and can be taken with ease by the most delicate. We are the only parties in this country making a special business of it. Be sure you get John C. Baker & Co.'s Oil, 718 Market street, Philadelphia. Sold at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Cor. Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF

Armenia Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH,

From date of organization, June 13, 1872, to December 31, 1872.

Capital Stock, Cash.....$250,000

INCOME.

Premium receipts for 1872	$48,144 35
Interest	19,802 13
	$ 67,946 48
	$317,946 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses paid 1872	$ 2,445 37
Return Premiums, Reinsurance & Lapsed Policies	6,536 30
Salaries, Rent, Taxes and all other expenses	15,526 86
	$ 24,508 53
	$293,117 35

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, first Liens on real estate in Allegheny Co., valued at $558,000	$175,032 54	
Pittsburgh and Allegheny City School Bonds (par value $ 97,000), Interest, Cash in Bank and Office	22,375 00 78,779 74	
Premiums in course of transmission	8,913 28	
Interest accrued but not due	4,699 99	
Office Furniture and Agency supplies on hand	3,316 07	
		$293,117 35

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not yet due and other liabilities	$ 4,500 00

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
ja29-wsw Secretary.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

STATEMENT OF THE

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH, for the year 1872. Published in accordance with the requirements of law.

1. Cash Capital.....$100,000 00

2. ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$60,238 67
Collateral Loans	29,626 81
Bills Receivable	20,031 16
Premium Notes	9,178 86
Book Accounts	1,362 23
Demand Notes	170 00
Cash	12,260 36
	132,666 29

RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.

3. Premiums	$52,645 20
4. Interest	9,953 28
Balance January 1, 1872	35,790 48
	$ 98,395 97

5. DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses Paid	$27,073 73	
Taxes and Stamps	774 35	
Returned Premiums, Reinsurance and Commissions	5,163 31	
Salaries, Rent and all other Expenses	8,176 39	
Dividend No. 11	3,600 00	
		44,786 78
Balance above Capital		$ 53,608 29
Capital Stock		100,000 00
		$153,608 29

6. Outstanding Risks.....$3,299 605
7. Unpaid Losses.....5,221 92
JOSEPH WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.

SOUTH SIDE

Fire Ins. Co.

2633 CARSON ST.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

E. B. BROWN, President,
HUGH LAFFERTY, Vice Prest.,
EDWARD KRIEG, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

E. B. Brown,	John Nasser,
Hugh Lafferty,	Jos. Keeling,
J. G. Fleishmann,	Robt. Houlden,
Jos. Mahler,	H. Sunshine,
Fred. Schnur,	Geo. Geyer,
G. A. Mundorf,	A. Rapp.
Robt. Young,	

J. G. WEIR,

COACH AND WAGON BUILDER,
CORNER WASHINGTON AND POPLAR STS.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

Federal St. Allegheny.

NEW GINGHAMS.

At 12½c, good Ginghams, new styles.
At 18c, best makes Domestic Ginghams.

NEW PRINTS

At 6¼c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 8½c, Fast Colored Prints, new styles.

NEW TOWELINGS.

At 6½c, Toweling—wide—all Linen.
At 12½c, Huck Toweling—extra wide, very cheap.

NEW HUCK TOWELS.

At 6½c, Huck Towels, all Linen.
At 12½c and 18½c, Huck Towels, extra cheap.

NEW MUSLINS.

At 6¼c, Bleached Muslins.
At 12½c, Bleached Muslin, 4-4, extra bargain.

New Table Linens, Table Damasks, Shirting Checks, Brown Muslins, &c.

Good bargains at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Market Street,

ARE

OPENING DAILY

New and Desirable Goods, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

Embroideries,
Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Lace Goods,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets,
Undershirts and Drawers,
Neck Ties, Scarfs and Bows,
Morrison's Star Shirts,
Linen Shirt Fronts,
Gents' Linen Collars and Cuffs, (late shapes,)
Tidy Cottons,
Marking and Embroidery Cotton,
Braid Tapes,
Buttons, Shoe Laces,
Suspenders, Hair Goods
And Small Wares,

At low prices. Some extra good bargains in

Felt and Balmoral Skirts,
Country Blankets,
Barred Flannels,
Opera Flannel,
Waterproof,
Velvets,
Velveteens,
Shawls, &c.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79 Market Street.

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK.

BOTTOM PRICES

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241

LIBERTY STREET.

SEAMLESS KIDS,

IN SPLENDID SHADES.

BLACKS, BROWNS,
SLATES, WHITES,

And a beautiful line of

OPERA SHADES,

In 1, 2 and 3 button and Marquise.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
27 Fifth Avenue.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.

Just received a splendid stock of

Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.

COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety. oc22

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

FURS!

Ladies' Furs,
Children's Furs,
Misses' Furs,
Gents' Furs,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

R. H. PALMER'S HAT HOUSE,

149 and 151 Wood Street.

Call and examine

Prices and

The Constitutional Convention.

Report of the Committee on Legislature Under Discussion.

Nine Sections of the Report Passed.

An Amendment Concerning Biennial Sessions Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1873.

THE FRIENDS AND MILITARY DUTY.

A petition from the Society of Friends, of Birmingham, asking to be relieved from military duty was presented by Mr. Darlington, of Chester. Other memorials of the same character were referred to the proper committee.

SEVENTH DAY OF THE WEEK.

By Mr. Russell, of Bedford—That those citizens of the Commonwealth who conscientiously believe that the seventh day of the week is the Sabbath, and observe it as such, shall be relieved from the penalties imposed by the act of April 22d, 1794.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Hazzard, Washington, spoke in defence of biennial sessions.

Mr. Cochran, of York, moved to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "annually," the words "until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and every two years thereafter.

Mr. Cochran believed that the people of the entire State were in favor of biennial sessions; that they are opposed to annual sessions for good and sufficient reasons. He did not offer his amendment as a compromise, but desired to allow the State Legislature to make and mature general laws, to make such provisions as may be necessary, and to enable them to properly provide for biennial sessions in the future. He also urged the adoption of the section on the ground of economy.

Mr. Gowen, of Philadelphia, followed in a forcible but brief speech, strongly defending the report of the committee, and arguing that biennial sessions would remedy many of the evils now obtaining in our Legislature.

Mr. Mantor, of Crawford, argued in favor of biennial sessions, and instanced Indiana and Illinois, two great States, in which the system has worked admirably. Better men, he was satisfied, would be chosen to legislate for Pennsylvania by adopting this system. Corruption would, to a great extent, die out in our borders when able, dignified and unpurchasable men are chosen to enact our laws and take in charge the welfare of our Commonwealth.

H. White also spoke in favor of the Committee's report. The debate was further participated in by Messrs. D. N. White, and J. W. F. White, of Allegheny, in favor of annual elections, and annual sessions of the Legislature. The chief argument of the latter gentleman was, that biennial elections and biennial sessions would strengthen power and trample upon the rights of the people. He did not believe in the word "experience" so frequently used on this floor.

His observation had been that members who had remained longest in the Legislature were the men who were the most easily "influenced" or "convinced." The people did not wish to retain dishonest men, and they demanded that their right to change the members of the Legislature every year should not be denied them by this Convention. The rights of the people must always depend upon a popular assembly. Their safeguards are those who are sent directly from among them to the Legislature. There may come a time when there shall be a struggle between the people and the representatives of this State and then it will be that the people will look to their representatives for assistance and protection.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Gowen, of Philadelphia, and Mantor, of Potter.

On motion, the committee rose, with leave to sit to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 1873.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Legislature, in Committee of the Whole. The question was on the amendment to the section reported from the Committee on Legislature fixing the terms of the members of the Legislature.

Mr. N. N. White attributed to the lobby all the corruption that has been erroneously charged to the Legislature, and thought the root of the evil lay in the power to grant special and enormous privileges to corporations. In favoring a plan by which these powers would be restricted, he said it would require the passage of a comprehensive tax bill for the whole State, which in the State of Ohio had taken from twelve to fifteen years to accomplish.

Mr. J. W. White summed up the arguments in favor of the biennial plan as implying a distrust of the people, and protested against a wholesale abuse of the Legislature of his State, many of whose members he knew to be as honorable men as any in the State.

Mr. Hay, of Allegheny, De France of Mercer, and Mr. Temple, of Philadelphia, argued at length in favor of biennial elections and biennial sessions.

Mr. Hunsicker thought the aspersions that had been made were unfounded, unjust and malicious, and that it came with bad grace from this Convention.

After Mr. Craig had spoken in favor of biennial elections and annual sessions, Mr. McVeagh summed up the arguments that had been presented pro and con on the section, and continued in part as a presentation of the good that was to be obtained by the change, and the evil that would ensue by a continuation of the present system.

Mr. Cochran's amendment to strike out "every two years," and insert "each year until 1876, and every two years thereafter," was defeated.

Mr. Darlington's amendment, to strike out "two years" and insert "annually," was voted down.

The section, as amended, was then agreed to, and is as follows:

SECTION 2. An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the day fixed for the general election next succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and at the general election held every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first Tuesday of December next succeeding their election. When a vacancy occurs in either House, the Governor shall issue a writ of election to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which such vacancy shall have occurred.

PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1873.

SOLICITORS—SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

By Mr. Howard—That Solicitors for cities, counties and boroughs shall be chosen by the qualified electors of said cities, counties and boroughs at the next election for city, county and borough officers after the adoption of this provision, and every three years thereafter.

Also, by the same—That no special legislation shall be lawful in no case except where the proposed special act shall be published at length in one or more newspapers in the locality where the special act is intended to operate.

An act to repeal, amend or revive a special act shall be published as required for original special legislation.

By Mr. Bowman (Erie), that the writ of error shall be a writ of right in all capital cases and shall operate as a *supersedeas* to stay execution of the sentence of death until the order of the Supreme Court is had thereon.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of section third of the report from the Committee on Legislature.

Mr. Clark (Indiana) withdrew his amendment, offered yesterday, and moved that the section be amended to read

"Senators shall be elected for the term of four years," which was agreed to.

The fourth section, that

"Representatives shall be elected for the term of two years, was agreed to.

The fifth section, that the General Assembly shall meet at twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter, unless sooner convened by the Governor in special session.

Mr. Buckalew moved to amend so as to read "every year thereafter," holding that it was proper that the Legislature should meet annually, the principal argument being that it would prove a check upon the exercise of power by the Executive.

Mr. Baer (Somerset) was satisfied that the people of the State would unqualifiedly support the amendment to the Constitution requiring the Legislature to be elected and to meet biennially.

Mr. Kaine (Fayette) favored annual sessions.

Mr. McVeagh spoke in favor of the section as it is, and made a strong appeal in its behalf.

Mr. Buckalew's amendment was not agreed to—yeas 39; nays 54.

Mr. Landis (Blair) offered an amendment to add after the word "and" at the same hour on the first Tuesday of January," which was agreed to, and the section was adopted.

Section sixth was then considered. It is as follows as reported by the Committee, and was adopted:

"No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of five and twenty years, have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State four years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States, or of this State, and no person shall hold office after he shall have removed from said district."

The following sections were then taken up and passed:

"Seventh—No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State three years next before his election, and the last year thereof an inhabitant of the district for which he shall be chosen, unless he shall have been absent on the public business of the United States or of this State, and no person shall hold office after he shall have removed from said district.

"Eighth—No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office under this Commonwealth which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such time, and no member of Congress, or other person holding office (except of attorney-at-law and in the militia) under the United States or this Commonwealth, shall be a member of their House during his continuance in Congress or in office.

"Ninth—No person who has been or hereafter shall be convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime, or who has been or may be a collector or holder of public moneys, who shall not have accounted for or paid over, according to law, all such moneys due from him, shall be eligible to the General Assembly, or to any office of profit or trust in this State."

On motion the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow. Convention then adjourned to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOME NEWS.

CONTROLLER WARNER'S REPORT.

Fiscal Affairs of the County—A Detailed Statement for 1872—The Funded Debt, &c.—Suggestions from the Controller—The County in a Healthy Financial Condition—Interesting Facts in County Finances.

Yesterday morning County Controller Henry Warner, Esq., presented in the Court of Common Pleas his annual report of the fiscal affairs of the county for the year commencing January 1st, 1872, and ending January 1st, 1873. The report is a complete and exhaustive detailed statement of all the financial affairs of the county, and the extracts which we give below will be found interesting reading matter for tax-payers.

The Controller commences with a detailed record of the receipts and expenditures of the county, a summary of which we published a few days ago, and which it is not necessary to reproduce here, further than to repeat that the

Total receipts from all sources, including cash on hand January 1st, 1872, were	$822,238 19
Expenditures for 1872	666,389 88
Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1873	$155,849 31

The following tables will give a full exhibit of the financial condition of the county, with the explanations of the Controller:

THE FUNDED AND FLOATING DEBT OF THE COUNTY.

Funded Debt.

Six per cent. volunteer bounty bonds—am't outstanding per Controller's report, Jan. 1, 1872	$	350 00
Seven per cent. workhouse and inebriate asylum bonds—am't outstanding January 1, 1872	$ 212,000 00	
Am't reduced in 1872	25,000 00	
Amount outstanding		187,000 00
Five per cent. compromise bonds—am't outstanding January 1, 1872	2,098,631 65	
Am't issued in 1872	2,184 40	
Total am't issued	2,100,816 05	
Amount redeemed as per statement of sinking fund in 1872	31,126 70	
Amount outstanding		2,069,689 35
Five per cent. registered scrip—am't outstanding January 1, 1872	104 88	
Amount redeemed in 1872	78 88	
Amount outstanding		26 00
Total amount of funded debt, Jan 1, 1873		$2,257,065 35
Total amount of funded debt, Jan 1, 1872		2,311,686 53
Reduction in funded debt in 1872		$54,021 18

Floating Debt.

Countersigned warrants outstanding, Jan. 1, 1872	$174 61	
Outstanding warrants of previous years paid in 1872	20 37	
Countersigned warrants outstanding at date		$154 74
Amount of six per cent. railroad bonds uncompromised Jan. 1, 1872	143,000 00	
Settled and compromised in 1872	2,000 00	
Total outstanding		$141,000 00
Total floating debt of the county	"	141,154 74
Total floating debt, Jan. 1, 1872	"	143,174 61
Reduction in floating debt in 1872		$2,019 87
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1872	$2,454,261 14	
Total county debt, Jan. 1, 1873	2,398,219 59	
Reduction of county debt during 1872		$56,041 55

RECAPITULATION.

	Dr.	Cr.
Allegheny county, To funded debt, as per statement	$2,257,065 35	
To floating debt, as per statement	141,154 74	
Total debt January 1, 1873		$2,398,220 09
By balance due from County Treasury, county funds		$155,849 31
By balance due from County Treasury, sinking fund		89 87
By outstanding taxes, 1860 to 1871, inclusive, etc		5,790 19
By six per cent. and 6 per cent. Pittsb'gh, and Conn. Railroad bonds		209,686 87
By deficit, county liability, to balance	2,026,854 05	
	$2,231,674 73	$2,398,220 09
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1872	$2,231,674 73	
Deficit of county liability, January 1, 1873	2,026,854 05	
Net reduction of deficit for 1872	$ 134,780 68	

NOTE.—Outstanding taxes for 1872 are not noted among the assets of the county, for the reason that the precise figures cannot be had until the final settlement, showing exonerations, and those returned by collectors for entry upon the lien docket.

ORDINARY EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY.

The ordinary expenses of the county for 1872 were in excess of those for 1871, although the actual expenditures have been less. The following table will show the material variations:

Department.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Interest on funded debt		$1,638 37
Commissioner's office	$ 3,196 73	
Printing and expenses on railroad bonds	27,616 87	
Controller's office	1,308 01	
Treasurer's office	1,576 47	
Coroner's office	141 23	
County House	3,743 91	
Court House and Jail		51,573 81
County Jail		2,636 42
Court of Quarter Sessions	8,851 47	
Court of Common Pleas		816 02
District Court	5,276 96	
Supreme Court		12 00
Assessment of Taxes		6,204 03
Election expenses	7,978 12	
Printing and stationery	3,327 37	
Bridges	8,334 29	
Roads		1,547 89
Town boroughs		43 00
Alderman and Justices	837 65	
Constables	1,663 20	
House of Refuge	601 13	
Western Pennsylvania Hospital	1,560 36	
Premiums for fox scalps	2 50	
Unseated land tax	56 25	
Com. of Pennsylvania	32,264 48	
Contingent fund	267 97	
State Auditor	51 99	
Prothonotary's office		1,566 61
Work House and Inebriate Asylum	12,301 55	
Western Penitentiary		85 77
Law Library	2,370 77	
Gas Inspector		11,703 00
Recorder's Index Com'n		52
	$77,143 15	$124,712 58
Increase of expenditures for sundry departments	$ 77,143 15	
Decrease of expenditures for sundry department	124,712 58	
Net decrease		$ 47,569 43

THE CLERK HIRE.

The item of increase noted in the Commissioners' office, was caused by an increased expenditure on account of extra clerk hire and copyist's expenses, consequent upon the bungling and imperfect manner in which the tax duplicates for 1872 were copied by the contractor, and by an increase of the salaries of the County Commissioners, authorized by the Legislature of 1872, increasing the same in each case from $739 to $2,000 per annum, making an aggregate increase from April 1, 1872, to the date (one Commissioner not being paid his last month's salary) of $2,310.41.

The increase noted in the Controller's office arose from the payment during this year of the last quarter's salary for 1871 of the former Controller, Henry Lambert, Esq., amounting to $750 and a fraction of a month's salary to one of the clerks, amounting to $48.01 in the same way—while all the salaries in this office for 1872 are settled up to the date of this report, and also that the salaries of the clerks in this office were increased by the Legislature of 1872, to date from March 1, 1872, as follows: Chief clerk from $1,600 to $1,800 per annum; bookkeeper, from $700 to $1,000 per annum.

The increase noted in appropriation No. 3 of interest and expenses in Railroad bonds is more in appearance than in reality occurring from the payment of $58,337.51 of judgments, obtained against the County in the U. S. Circuit Court for former years interest, and paid in 1872, while during the year just closed no suits have been entered, or judgments obtained against the County for this or any other cause, all proper and legal claims having been paid upon presentation at the County Treasury. Deducting the amounts of these judgments the ordinary expenditures for interest on these bonds would show a material reduction over former years.

The increase in the Treasurer's office resulted as noted above in other instances in the payment of fractional parts of salaries of last year, in the current year,—1872.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

The item of decrease in the Department of the Court House and Jail is also more in appearance than in reality on account of large payments for buildings in former years, which all not occur during the present year, thereby showing a decrease of expenditures, while the ordinary expenditures were really increased over former years.

The same may also be said of the item noted under head of Assessment of Taxes—the Triennial assessment having been made in 1871, and the years in which this assessment is made will always show an increased expenditure, while the following years will show a corresponding decrease.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The increase in election expenses resulted in the extraordinary expenses consequent upon the State and National elections, occurring during the last year, and the increased number of elections consequent upon the consolidation of the South Side districts with the city of Pittsburgh. In the Gubernatorial election the immense number of candidates voted for resulted in the employment of nearly every election board in the county, two days in counting the tickets, thereby compelling the county to pay double for this service, over what an ordinary election would have cost, and entailing an expenditure not anticipated when the annual appropriations were made at the beginning of the year.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN STATIONERY.

The increase in the item of Printing and Stationery, your attention is especially called to by believing as I do that the expenses in this department are unnecessarily large and extravagant. Measures have already been taken to check this growing evil, and it is contemplated to take bids on estimates from each of the different offices of the amount of stationery needed during the current year, and let the furnishing of the same to the lowest and best bidder.

THE STATE TAX.

The decrease in the department noted as the "Commonwealth or State tax" resulted in the payment of the State tax for part of the year 1870, and the whole of the tax for 1871 during the year 1871, while in 1872 the amount paid was for the year 1872 alone. Too great a stress cannot be laid upon the fact already set forth by my predecessor in his annual report for 1869 -'70, which I cannot do better than quote from to properly describe the same, only substituting the figures suitable to the year 1872. He says: "The duties officers comprising the Revenue Board have assessed on the personal property of Allegheny county, not State tax, $40,545 58. The amount of such tax returned by the County Assessors for collection is $6,000. This is practically compelling property, which is exempted by law, to pay the deficiency in the State tax, which, if fairly returned and assessed, would be sufficient to liquidate the claim. So long as the present defective system of assessments is permitted, this anomaly will be continued."

COUNTY VALUATION.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the manner in which the valuation is placed on property of all kinds in the county for purposes of taxation. The law as it stands requires a stringent oath from the Assessor that property in his district shall be valued by him at its actual cash value, but how is this done. During an indefinite period in the past the valuation by common agreement among the Assessors was made at about one-tenth the actual value. This was intended as a protection against the State tax, but for some years past, especially since State taxation of real estate has been abolished the proportionate valuation of the different districts has been nearly as various as the number of districts would allow. In view of these facts and the great injustice to the tax payers thus creating ever growing and interminable confusion, it has been partially determined upon by the county Commissioners to demand from each of the Assessors an actual cash valuation of all kinds of property in their districts taxable by law and make the assessment accordingly. This will not cause one penny of increase of taxation in the aggregate, and will result in more equitably dividing the burden, as the whole basis of the figures of actual wealth obtained by this system in fixing our proper status abroad cannot be over-estimated.

PAUPERS AT DUMONT.

Your attention is also called to the deficiency in the department noted as "Lunatic Asylum Pennsylvania Hospital" which arises from the maintenance of pauper patients, in that institution whose residence has not, or cannot be fixed, thereby becoming a tax on the county at large, which is certainly contrary to the objects for which a county tax as levied is intended. The deficiency this year, owing to considerable exertion is less than it has been for former years by nearly $2,500, but I believe it to be the duty of the County Solicitor to sue for the amount, and bring suit from the funds raised by county taxation for this purpose as there are three Poor Boards whose jurisdiction extends throughout the whole county, and who levy taxes for this specific purpose, to enable the Managers to a lesser degree, is noted under the head of Contingent Fund in the detailed statement being the amount paid out of the county funds for school purposes, there being a special tax laid for for these purposes, I believe the county at large should be relieved from payments of these sums, and they be paid out of the taxes assessed and collected for educational purposes.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

Your attention is also respectfully called to the expenditures for the "Law Library." By a late act of Assembly the County is required to set aside one half of all the fines and forfeitures arising from certain cases, which for 1872 amounted to $4,135 67. I cannot conceive how one profession or class can claim the extraordinary privilege of a library at the public expense, when other professions or classes support their own libraries. The profession of the law is certainly as lucrative as any other profession, and if such an institution is needed in close proximity to the Court House, I believe those using it should alone be required to pay therefor. In addition to the expense incurred in the maintenance of this library, the amount of fines appropriated by it is severely felt, the county already having to rent outside offices for the transaction of its legitimate business.

In the departments where increased and decreased expenditures are not specially explained, the changes were from ordinary causes, and cannot be governed by any other rule than variation in circumstances.

THOSE "RAILROAD BONDS."

In May last a final judgment was obtained by the county against the Pittsburgh & Connellsville Railroad Company for back interest on railroad bonds of the county guaranteed by the said railroad company; and the share of the county in said judgment was the amount noted as $209,686.87, for which sum the County Commissioners agreed to take second mortgage bonds of said railroad company bearing six per cent. interest, and running for thirty years from the 1st day of July, 1872, interest payable semi-annually in the city of Baltimore. These bonds are now deposited in the Pittsburgh Safe Deposit Company, and are noted among the assets of the county. A bill is prepared to be submitted to the Legislature to transfer these and all similar assets that may be obtained in like manner to the exclusive control of the commissioners of the sinking fund for the county, to be used exclusively in the extinguishment of the county debt."

A PASTOR INSTALLED.

The Rev. J. M. Johnston Received Into the U. P. Church—And Installed Pastor of the Central Congregation.

Last evening the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church held a called meeting in the Central U. P. Church, corner of Sandusky and South Diamond streets, to receive the Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Reformed Presbytery of Parnassus; and, as the call was in order, the Presbytery proceed with the installation." It will be remembered that the Central U. P. Church of Allegheny was formed by a part of the congregation of the Second U. P. Church, and that the organization took place within a block of the Reformed Presbytery to occupy their pulpit.

The meeting last evening was constituted by the Rev. J. T. Cooper, D. D., in the absence of the regular moderator, the Rev. Wright, who was detained by a short service at the bed-side of the chair. A good deal of discussion was indulged in as to the method of receiving the Rev. Johnston, as he had left his former charge without asking a letter of dismissal, and in order to effect the pastor of a church at Parnassus. A motion was made that his name be simply added to the roll, but it was decided that this was not all that would be necessary.

The following preambles and resolution were finally offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rev. J. M. Johnston has applied to the Allegheny Presbytery of the U. P. Church for admission; and whereas, he is Without a letter of dismissal from the Reformed Presbyterian church at Parnassus, to which he belonged; and whereas, it is not the usual custom to give certificates of dismissal from that denomination; and whereas, he has signified his adherence to the principles of the United Presbyterian Church; therefore,

Resolved, That he be received to the Communion of the U. P. Church.

The call was then presented and accepted by the Rev. Johnston. The Presbytery then proceeded with the installation, and the usual questions were propounded to the people and pastor by the Moderator. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Dr. Cooper, and to the people by the Rev. Samuel Collins.

BROWNSVILLE.

Arrested on an Old Charge—Lecture—Packet Company.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

Brownsville, Pa., January 28, 1873.

WILLIAM HOGHMAN.

The notorious character bearing the above name, was arrested last week by officer Norcrop, on the charge of being one of the parties to the assault and robbery of George Warner, a colored man, some two years since. In all probability he will get the benefit of a term in the Western Penitentiary. Officer Norcrop, in the discharge of his duty, was assaulted by the culprit.

LECTURE.

C. A. Holmes, D.D. delivered the second lecture of the Course Monday evening in the Presbyterian Church. The audience was large and very attentive. His subject, "Ourselves," was an interesting one, and the masterly manner in which it was treated by the Doctor was a rich treat to all present. Again we take this opportunity of congratulating Rev. H. J. Smith, of the Presbyterian church upon so providing such good entertainment for the Association.

PACKET COMPANY.

This company has again suspended operation; not however wholly on the account of ice, but because business is slack. This is a good excuse and as they are under no obligations to the people of this valley it would be unjust(?) to ask them to run their boats for the accommodation of their customers for a few days, even if they could pay no heavy dividends. The citizens of the Monongahela Valley have made this corporation strong and powerful by their patronage and now they are at its mercy. Would that the iron horse would come to our rescue.

R.

BETWEEN THE CARS.

A Brakeman Killed on the West Penn Railroad.

Coroner West last night held an inquest on the body of Simpson Hill, aged twenty-two years, employed as a brakeman on the West Penn Railroad, who was killed at Sharpsburg borough, about half-past five o'clock last evening. The deceased was coupling coal cars to be weighed, when he slipped and fell between the bumpers, being crushed so that he died in a few moments after. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. His parents reside at Natrona, on the West Penn Road. He was considered as a careful and steady young man.

....Up in Erie county over one hundred discontented husbands and wives have been of the opinion during the past year that "life has no wretchedness equal to an ill-assorted marriage—it is the sepulcher of the heart, haunted by the ghost of lost affections and hopes gone forever" and have consequently applied for divorce.

The Great Organ—The Burdett—Not Sham Stops.

The Burdett Organ is the only one that contains no sham stops, every stop having a distinctive variety of tone. Purchasers are not deceived by an array of sham stops which other makers purposely get up to mislead unsuspecting customers, and to obtain higher prices than the instruments are really worth. For instance the *celebrated Cascade Stop* is in the Burdett organ, composed of a separate and distinct set of reeds, producing a delightful tone, which is not in other organs there is no separate set of reeds, and the effect is but a muddy conglomeration of sound. If you desire an organ the most complete in tone and durability, and returning you dollar for dollar in musical excellence, get the Burdett, which can be obtained only at H. Kleber & Bro.'s warerooms, No. 122 Wood street. These first-class Burdetts are offered as low as the ordinary shop shop organ which has to be peddled around the country in order to find customers.

Rural Beauties and City Belles.

Country girls are not a whit behind their metropolitan sisters in the natural elements of loveliness, but it must be conceded that the city belles best understand the art of preserving and heightening their personal beauty. The most perfect features lose half their attractions unless the complexion is properly cared for, and if the ladies are in the city districts wish to compete with the "Fair stars" of the fashionable world in refined attractions, they must pay due attention to this important point. They ought to know, for the fact is notorious, that HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM imparts to the skin a delicate, pearly appearance, unprocurable by any other preparation under the sun. No matter how the cuticle may have been roughened by exposure or discolored by the sun, the Balm will restore it soft and delicate and remove every blemish.

TYPES.SS.

More "Heathen" for Beaver Falls.

The new lot of "heathen Chinee" arrived at Beaver Falls yesterday. There were only ten in the party. The contract originally specified for three hundred, of which two hundred and seventy-five have arrived, leaving one hundred and twenty-five still to come. It is rumored that another manufacturing concern in the vicinity will soon take a lot of these Asiatics into the mysteries of American mechanical arts.

Vegetable and Flower Seeds.

Mr. J. J. H. Gregory, of Marblehead, Mass., is well known as one of the few leading seed growers in this country. He was the original introducer of the Hubbard Squash, the Marblehead Cabbages, and many other of our new and valuable vegetables. All seeds from his establishment are grown under these special warrants. His advertisements will be found in this number, and we invite attention to them. His Illustrated Catalogue for 1873, (now ready,) will be sent gratis to all applicants.

Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, of the Duquesne Wagon Works, Marion avenue, Allegheny, are daily turning out work which they will guarantee to be equal in every respect to any sold at from 15 to 25 per cent. cheaper than in the East. Their stock includes Farm, Southern and Platform Spring Wagons, and as a specialty, the Combined Patent Self-oiling Iron Axle and Thimble Skein, surpassing all others in durability, lightness of draught and cheapness also, all descriptions of Wagons, Carts, Wheelbarrows, etc. This is one of the oldest establishments of the character in Western Pennsylvania and enjoys a reputation second to none.

S

$2 Samples sent by mail for 50 cts., that retail quick for $10. B. L. Wolcott, 161 Chatham Square, N. Y. 4ly4d

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

The introduction of a bill in our State Legislature to repeal our usury law, is causing a great deal of discussion among the public, and especially among business men who are more immediately interested in it. The only real objection urged against the measure is that if no restrictions are placed upon money, the money lenders will have unlimited sway, and rates will be fearfully increased. This objection is not well founded, nor will it be sustained by the examination of facts. In the first place, we have not the space, within the limits of this article, to review this history at any length, but must simply content ourselves with the assertion that money has always been most dear when hampered by legislative restrictions, and cheapest when permitted to be entirely free. One notable instance of this fact was when Secretary Chase endeavored to regulate the price of gold daily. Instead of keeping down gold it drove it up to a fearful price, and before many days the Secretary was forced to desist from his foolish attempt. Thus it is with our present usury law; it has precisely the opposite effect from that originally intended. If this law is repealed, rates will gradually settle down, and money will vary in prices naturally, as any other article of commerce, according to the demand and supply. There will be no fixed rate, but the supply is still in excess of the demand, and the latter is dear when the supply is large and the demand small; and be dear when the supply is small and the demand large.

In four local market rates are not getting any easier—very little paper being placed at 7 per cent., and the rate of 6 the top rate offered outside the banks is placed at that figure and over. Lenders look at paper very closely, and refuse to touch anything but first-class paper, so that secured rate names are hard to quote. It is to be hoped that these high rates will not continue long, for if they do, serious consequences must be disastrous to all our business interests.

The subscription to the Union Pacific Railroad, acknowledged to have been received by the company, amount to 367,880 shares, having a par value of $36,788,000, of which 25 per cent. has been paid in. The entire cost of the road, including unadjusted balance, was $114,256,595, and its entire indebtedness is $73,894,512. During the year ending June 30, 1872, the earnings of the road amounted to $7,861,170, or about twenty per cent. on the cost of the road, and there has been $54,283,100 of stock paid in, out of $60,611,000 subscribed; and $9,373,785 was received from the transportation of passengers and freight. The indebtedness of the company is $80,000,122.

The national debt of England is put down as equal to $3,800,000,000 of dollars, of which $800,000,000 is the funded national debt of the United States. But the burden of a debt is the cost of carrying it, so our debt, bearing chiefly 6 per cent. per annum interest, costs about the same to carry as that of England, which bears but three per cent. per annum.

The Treasury gives notice that it has commenced the payment of the interest maturing February 1st on the funded loan, without rebate.

The gold market has been fairly steady all day, the transactions within a limit of one-half per cent., and closed steady at 113¾. It is now probable that the determination of the Government to anticipate the interest due March 1st, will break the bull movement in gold, and lead to produce lower prices. Because of this action the bulls have withdrawn their backers of gold will do well to sell at present prices.

The New York stock market to-day was variable, some stocks advancing and others receding, but the general movement it seems to us if this movement was checked. Almost everything in the list is at a high price, and it is very probable that there will take place in all stocks before many days. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail alone are at reduced quotations, and may advance in the near future.

Luther S. Kaufman, stock and note broker, No. 113 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	117
" —coupons	117
5-20s—1867	115
5-20—1865	115
" 1864	115
" 1865 new	115
" 1867	116½
" 1868—coupons	116½
10-40s	114½
10-40s—coupons	115¾
Currency 6's	118¾
New 5 per cents	113¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	104½
Erie	24¾
B. H. & E.	90
C. C. & I. C.	94
St. Paul	35¾
Do. preferred	73¾
Pacific Southern	94½
Rock Island	113½
North Western, Common	81¾
Do. preferred	87¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Union Pacific	79¾
Toledo & Wabash	45¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
THURSDAY, January 30, 1873.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, and no chance to make a quotation. $1.50@2.00 per bbl, as to quality. The arrivals have been comparatively light, rendered so by the cold weather, but the supply is still in excess of the demand.

CITY BUTTER—Is quoted at 30@35c per gallon for fair to good and 40 for choice.

BEESWAX—Sales at 25@26c per lb.

BEANS—We noted sales in a jobbing way at $2.90@3 per bushel, the outside for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quiet and unchanged; $8@8.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for the better grades, but old stock, which is in large supply, is hard to work off unless at a very low price; the medium to fair grades are dull. Quote:

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Quote: Peaches, $2.25@2.75; Pine Apples, $2.25@2.75; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.75; Winslow's Corn, $1.

CHEESE—Is in good demand and fair trade, but no change in prices; E. to 12¾ for round lots, free on cars, and 2 to 3c more in a jobbing way.

CRACKERS—Are in fair demand and steady; quote Pittsburgh, 10½; E. common to medium, 11 to 12; Philadelphia, 12½@13.

CONFECTIONERY—Is quoted as follows: Stick Candy, 16c; Lozenges, 16c; Gums, 16c; Cream Candies, 16c; Cream Mixed, 16c; Cream Bars, 16c; Rock Candy, 16c; Jelly Beans, 16c; Chocolate Drops, 16c; Burnt Almonds, 16c; Cream Almonds, 16c; Cream Lozenges, 16c; Cream Wintergreens, 16c; Cream Peppermints, 16c; Cream Lemons, 16c; Cream Vanillas, 16c; Cream Raspberries, 16c; Cream Strawberries, 16c; Cream Hearts, 16c; Cream Rose Acid, 16c; Cream Cloves, 16c; Cream Cinnamon, 16c; Cream Sarsaparilla, 16c; Cream Wild Cherry, 16c; Cream Lemon Sours, 16c; Cream Orange Sours, 16c; Cream Raspberry Sours, 16c; Cream Strawberry Sours, 16c; Cream Peach Sours, 16c; Cream Pine Apple Sours, 16c; Cream Gum Drops, 16c; Cream Corn, 16c; Cream Molasses Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Candy, 16c; Cream Cocoanut Candy, 16c; Cream Coffee Candy, 16c; Cream Tea Candy, 16c; Cream Horehound Candy, 16c; Cream Peanut Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Drops, 16c; Cream Chocolate Creams, 16c; Cream Chocolate Caramels, 16c; Cream Chocolate Nougat, 16c; Cream Chocolate Wintergreens, 16c; Cream Chocolate Peppermints, 16c; Cream Chocolate Lemons, 16c; Cream Chocolate Vanillas, 16c; Cream Chocolate Raspberries, 16c; Cream Chocolate Strawberries, 16c; Cream Chocolate Hearts, 16c; Cream Chocolate Rose Acid, 16c; Cream Chocolate Cloves, 16c; Cream Chocolate Cinnamon, 16c; Cream Chocolate Sarsaparilla, 16c; Cream Chocolate Wild Cherry, 16c; Cream Chocolate Lemon Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Orange Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Raspberry Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Strawberry Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Peach Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Pine Apple Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Gum Drops, 16c; Cream Chocolate Corn, 16c; Cream Chocolate Molasses Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Cocoanut Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Coffee Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Tea Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Horehound Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Peanut Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Drops, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Creams, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Caramels, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Nougat, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Wintergreens, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Peppermints, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Lemons, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Vanillas, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Raspberries, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Strawberries, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Hearts, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Rose Acid, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Cloves, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Cinnamon, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Sarsaparilla, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Wild Cherry, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Lemon Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Orange Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Raspberry Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Strawberry Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Peach Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Pine Apple Sours, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Gum Drops, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Corn, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Molasses Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Chocolate Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Cocoanut Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Coffee Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Tea Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Horehound Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Peanut Candy, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Chocolate Drops, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Chocolate Creams, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Chocolate Caramels, 16c; Cream Chocolate Chocolate Chocolate Nougat, 16c

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest Market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK.
Wood Street, cor. Second Ave.
Capital, - - $400,000
Accounts of Banks, Merchants and Individuals solicited.
Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise careful attention to all business entrusted to our care.
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WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

U. S. 5 PER CENT.
FUNDED LOAN.
The last opportunity for holders of
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS
To get Government 5 per cents. in exchange.
We will make exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the immediate agents of the Treasury Department.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather
SAVINGS BANK,
No. 14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. E. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
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JOHN P. SCOTT, J. S. REYNER,
J. H. ROBLAND, E. H. PALMER, JR.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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NO. 58 FOURTH AVENUE,
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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of
STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,
Government Securities,
NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.
Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.
Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat from or to
London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
116 SMITHFIELD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Entrance to Office, through T. Mellon & Sons' Banking Bank Stocks,
Insurance Stock,
Bonds and Mortgages,
And especially COMMERCIAL PAPER bought and sold on commission only. Whether you wish to buy or sell, call on or address him as above. jan29-26

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

In the debate on the usury bill in the House, at Harrisburg, yesterday, a member urged as an objection to the bill, that the present statute had been in force for a hundred and fifty years, and was therefore entitled to respect and veneration. That member ought to have a leather medal for his profound wisdom. He reminds us very much of the young countryman, who in carrying wheat to the mill, wou'd put a stone in one end of the bag to balance the wheat in the other end, and on being asked why he did so, replied, "why, mine father and grandfader before me did so, and I ish no better as dey was." Such an argument is sheer nonsense in this age of progress. The question to be decided is, what is best for the people? Though an error in policy may be shrouded in the dignity of centuries of existence, it is none the less an error.

The foreign commerce of the port of New York, as exhibited by the carefully compiled tables of the Journal of Commerce, shows a large increase in imports during 1872. The figures represent the foreign trade of New York alone, at which port about two-thirds of the imports are received, and from which two-fifths of the exports take the'r departure. The imports for the past three years are stated as follows: In 1870, $315,390,122; 1871, 384,862,300; 1872, $432,106,685. Here is a gain of $70,900,000 in the year before last, and another gain of $47,000,000 in last year. The exports lag behind, and present an appearance which, to one school of political economists, is a terror, and to another a source of joy unspeakable. To one the difference represents a balance of trade forever impoverishing. To another it stands for propriety and profit, and measures, to that extent, the increasing prosperity of the country. The exports for three years, including specie, are as follows: In 1870, $256,137,399; 1871, $296,531,783; 1872, $308,818,-339. In 1871 the gain in imports had for a compensation a decided gain in exports—seventy millions of the one to forty of the other. In 1872 the gain of forty-seven millions in imports left with a gain of only ten in exports. The average difference in the amount of exports and imports for each of the three years is some $90,000,000.

Our local money market still rules close, and rates remain as before reported. Prime paper can be placed at 12 per cent., while inferior grades rate at about 15 per cent. There is no use denying the fact that money is not only close, but no indication of an early easing up of the market, unless favorable legislation will soon take place, by which additional capital will be attracted into the business of banking.

The gold market has shown but little change during the day, and closing at 113¾. The bull movement in gold is apparently checked, and the payment of the interest on the funded loan will tend to depress prices.

The bulls to-day have had a clear advantage through the entire day in the New York stock market, the entire list closing at advanced quotations. How long this upward movement may continue is doubtful, but it will probably be of short duration; and prices will probably recede as rapidly as they have advanced.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Closing.
Gold	113¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	117
—coupons	118¾
5-20—1865	114½
5-20—1864	114¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	114¼
" 1867	116¾
" 1868—coupons	116¾
10-40s	114
10-40s—coupons	115¾
Currency 6's	115¾
New 5 per cents	115¼
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	104¾
Erie	96¾
R. R. & R.	9
C. C. & I. C.	90¼
St. Paul	28¾
Michigan Southern	94¾
Rock Island	91¾
Do. preferred	91¾
Pacific Mail	33¾
Western Union Telegraph	82¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾
Union Pacific	84¾
Toledo & Wabash	50

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

APPLES—Continue quiet and unchanged; $1.75@2.50 per bbl, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted at 5@5½c per gallon for jobbing lots, and 6c for choice.

BEESWAX—Sales at 35@40c per lb.

BEANS—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at 2.50@3 per bushel, the outside for prime navy.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and holders generally are anxious to realize; $8.00@8.50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Good green is quoted at 6@6¼c, and choice hurl, of which there is little or none in this market, would bring 7 to 7½; common to good red, 4½@5½.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, and prices are without quotable change; prime to choice roll, 25@28; medium to good, 18@22; inferior to common, 8@15.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Peaches, 3 lbs cans, $3.00@3.25 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2.25@2.75; Winslow's Corn, $2.

CHEESE—Is steady but quiet and unchanged; prime Goshen, 16¾ to 17c; common to medium, 14 to 16. Ohio Sweitzer, 15½@16.

CIDER AND VINEGAR—Very good quoted at 16¾ to 17c for round lots—25% additional in a small way.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 50 case lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull, but prices are without quotable change. Peaches, 7@8. Apples, 5@6. Blackberries, 9@12.

DRESSED HOGS—Quotable at 4¾ for coarse heavy, and 5 to 5¾ for light weights.

EGGS—Prices are still maintained, though, as might be expected, the demand is light; we continue to quote at 30@40 for fresh, and 30@35 for limed, according to quality.

FLOUR—We have to report a steady demand and prices are firm, but unchanged; superfine wheat, $4.25@4.75, the outside figure for choice Williamsetas, and $4.00@4.50 for red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75.

GRAIN—The arrivals continue meagre, stocks in consequence, are considerably reduced, and hence, prices are well sustained. Wheat continues very scarce, and prime to choice red may be fairly quoted at $1.55@1.85; stocks in the hands of dealers are very light, and the mills are taking all they can offers within the range of quotations. Shelled Corn is in better supply, and with scarcely an average demand, the market is weaker; we reduce our quotations to 40@41c for car lots, and 38@39 free in elevator. Last sales of car corn reported at 39@40, and there is more inquiry for it than for new. Oats are dull and unchanged at 90. Barley is still quoted at 90@95 for prime to choice spring, and 85@91 for fall.

GROCERIES—Coffee is still reported firm but quiet. A Rio telegram, under date of 11th inst., reports a quiet market there, without any change in prices, and very small purchases for the United States. Advices from both New York and Baltimore report trade very quiet, unusually so for this season of the year, and it is owing to the fact that jobbers all over the country are not disposed to buy very largely at present prices. New Orleans molasses continues to move freely, and prices are firm. Sugars quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Crushed, 13¼c; Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12¾c; Ex. C, 13c; C, 12¾c; Yellow, 12¼@12¾c.

COFFEE—Common Rio, 22c; Fair, 23c; Good, 24c; Prime to choice, 25@26c; Roasted, in lb packages, 27c; Java, 30½c; Java, 32@37c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Alispice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.25; Cloves, 35c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾c@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 75@80c.

SYRUPS—H & E, 55c; Maryland, 55c; B & B, 49c; Maple Plantation, 65c.

HAY—Continues dull, but there is no quotable change in prices; baled, on track, $24@25, as to quality. There was a very good supply of loose hay in Allegheny to-day, and it was dull though unchanged; ranging from $20 to $26 per ton—most of the sales within the range of $20@25.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Continues in good demand and firm, mostly, on consignment, and with no improvement in the demand and stocks accumulating. Prices, however, remain unchanged, we hear of sales of Bran at 85 to 90c per cwt; and Middlings at $1 to $1.25.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1, Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged: 70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Continue scarce and prices are still maintained; ranging from $5 to $6 per bbl, as to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.10@1.35.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; sales, in a jobbing way, at 80@85c per bushel, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13¾c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7¾c; Plain Shoulders, 8¾c; Rib Sides, Sc; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Sides, for Breakfast Bacon, 11¼c; Dried Beef, 18c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage, 15c; Lard: in 5s, half kegs, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 10¾. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.40; in kegs, $2.30. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Select at 3¾@3¾c.

SEED—Timothy is firmer and a shade higher; we now quote at $3.25@3.50 buying, and $4@4.25 selling. Clover Seed is also firm but unchanged; $5@5.25 in bags, and $5.75@6 in second hands. Flax Seed is in steady demand at $1.95.

TALLOW—Tanglers at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 90@94c.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

Trade in pig continues rather quiet, like all other branches of business, having been effected by the extreme cold weather, and the market presents little that is really new or important. As noted in our last report, buyers and sellers are still apart in regard to prices, but latter, as a general thing, are asking from $3 to $5 per ton more than the former are willing to give, and so long as this is exists, business, as a matter of course, must of necessity be restricted. Producers, in view of the fact that there is no indication of their being able to obtain one cent more, appear determined not to sell any more metal at the price prevailing some weeks ago, while consumers, on the other hand, claim that there is nothing in the market for finished irons or nails, either present or prospective, to justify them in buying at the prices quoted. That from all indications, but obtained no satisfaction; they were informed by the ore men that they had already sold about two-thirds of their entire product for this year at present prices, and, in effect, that they have the market well under control, for the balance of the season, and it was comforting for those who were expecting any thing from it.

Finished irons, although not brisk, is, nevertheless, increasing, and manufacturers generally are getting as many orders as they want to fill at present prices, as noted in our last report, manufactured goods are regarded as being cheaper relatively than the raw material; hence, as already stated, manufacturers are not inclined to sell largely at card rates.

ASTHRACITE.

20 tons No. 1 Foundry	$46 00	4 mos
20 tons No. 1 Foundry	46 00	4 mos
20 tons No. Hex Foundry	51 50	6 mos
20 tons No. 2 Foundry	44 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
350 tons Chickies Gray Forge at F.	40 00	cash
160 tons Chickies No. 2 Foundry, at F	42 00	cash
50 tons White Red short	32 00	cash
40 tons White Red Short	33 00	cash F
50 tons No. 1 Foundry	48 00	4 mos
50 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
200 tons White Red short	37 00	4 mos
200 tons Close Gray	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
450 tons Gray Neutral	38 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled	37 00	4 mos

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

100 tons Dunbar White	$37 00	4 mos
200 tons Mottled	37 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

50 tons No. 3 Red Short	43 00	4 mos
250 tons Close Gray Neutral	40 00	4 mos
150 tons White Red Short	40 00	4 mos
375 tons Mottled Red Short	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Close Gray Red Short	40 00	4 mos
500 tons Close Gray at Furnace	39 00	4 mos
200 tons Close Gray at F	40 00	4 mos
200 tons Close Silvery from yard	36 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00	4 mos
400 tons Gray Forge from yard	40 00	4 mos
100 tons Mottled	38 00	4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos
800 tons White & Mottled	38 00	4 mos
1000 tons Gray Forge	40 00	4 mos

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, January 31, 1873.

The petroleum market continues dull and weak, and prices are weak and unchanged; $7.00@7.50 per bbl at Parker, equal to 5¾@5¾c per gallon delivered here. It is stated now that instead of falling off, as has been reported, the production is increasing, several new wells having been struck recently, and this, as a matter of course, is not without its effect in depressing the market. Refined is also very dull, and prices are weak and drooping; it is still quoted nominally at 21 in Philadelphia, but it is said that it would be difficult to realize 20c—from which it is reasonable to infer that it is not wanted for export; western orders are also reported very scarce, and we reduce our quotations, Pittsburgh delivery, to 16@21c.

Oil barrels are scarce but quiet, though nominally unchanged; $2@2.05 for city make.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 177 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.
Citizens Oil Works 300 bbls. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Total 477

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O W. acct. B. S. Duncan	341
Cosmos O W. acct. H. McKelvey	206
Vesta O W. acct. T. Hackett	154
Brilliant O W. acct. Lockhart, F & Co.	306
Cochran's Yard, acct. Macomber & Co.	205
Bell's Yard acct. O. J. Grier	241
Citizens O W. acct. Waters of Co.	317
Citizen O W. acct. O. J. Grier	388
Eagle O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	366
Total	3054

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Wilson G & Co.	2	Shoenberger & Co.	1
Nimick & Co.	2	Caughey & H.	1
Isabella Furnace.	21	P F & Iron Co.	10
Total			39

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H.m.	3	John Reamer.m.	1
Total			4

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons.m.	2	Nimick & Co.b	1
W. Clark & Co.m.	2	Lucy Furnace.o	1
Total			6

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New Financial Market

NEW YORK, January 31, 1873.

Money was more active, ranging most of the day at 7 currency to 7 coin, but eventually fell to 6@7, with the latest transactions as high as ¼ per cent. Sterling was heavy, with a limited demand at 109¾@109¾. Gold lower, falling from 113¾ to 113¾, closing at 113¾ to 113¾. Loans 2@6 per cent. for carrying, and flat for borrowing. Clearings $33,000,000. Treasury disbursements $256,000. Governments a trifle lower and dull, closing steady. State bonds dull but firm. The stock market was pretty strong all day, but quiet, except for Pacific Mail, Erie, Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific. Prices tended upward during the morning and downward in the afternoon, but closed firm. Pacific Mail was active, and rose from 72½ to 74¼, but declined to 70¾, and closed at 70¾. Erie was active, and advanced from 68¾ to 69¾. Closing at 69¾. Western Union rose from 84¾ to 85¼, closing at 85¼. Atlantic & Pacific declined from 38¼ to 36¾. Missouri Pacific from 59¼ to 59¾. Union Pacific advanced from 35¾ to 36¾, closing at 35¾. Quicksilver advanced from 43 to 46¾, and preferred from 55½ to 56¾. In other shares the changes were confined within a radius of ¾@¾. Railroad mortgages active and strong.

GOVERNMENTS—U. S. coupons of '81, 119½; 5-20s '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 115¾; new '65s, 114¾; '67, 116¾; do '68, 116¼. Tenforties, 115¼. Currency sixes, 118¾. New 5s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93½; Tennessee old, 78¾; do new, 78½; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33¾; do new, 16.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 85¾; Quicksilver, 46¾; Adams Express, 98½; Wells, Fargo & Co., 94; American Merchants' Union Express, 69½; United States Express, 77½; Pacific Mail, 73¾; New York Central, 104¾; Erie, 66¾; do preferred, 79; Harlem, 120; do preferred, 125; Northern Central, 103; Northwestern, 88¾; do preferred, 91; Rock Island, 128; St. Paul, 63¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 93; Chicago & Alton, 114¾; do preferred, 117; Ohio & Mississippi, 48¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 99; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Lake Shore, 94¾; Panama, 40¾; Illinois Central, 129; Union Pacific, 35¾; Central Pacific, 102; Union Pacific bonds, 86¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 101; Hartford & Erie, 9.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The 107 cars cattle to-day complete 8,200 for the week, against 8,150 the previous week; trade dull and prices weak-ening; arrivals very irregular, some lots being still back; 2 cars, 67 cwt, Texans, sold at 10½@5c lbs per cwt; 4 cars still fed bulls, 4¾ c. live weight; 4 cars Kentucky, 6¾ cwt, 11¾@12½c; 5 cars, 7¾ cwt, 12¾@13½c; quality generally poor. Sheep: receipts to-day 4,500, making 23,600 this week, against 23,000 last week; market slow, but no change from 5¾c for heavy ordinary to 7c for medium and 8c for extras; a small lot, 130 lbs, Canada, 8¾c; a car, 82 lbs, Ohio, 7c; 2 cars, 110 lbs, 7¾c; a car, 75 lbs, State, 6¾c. Hogs: market unchanged, with 30 cars to-day, completing 32,500 to date, against 44,000 the same time last week; western dressed scarcely so firm.

BUFFALO, January 31.—Cattle: receipts today, 1,598; total supply for the week 6,325; market dull at ¼c off; few buyers in attendance; about 600 disposed of; sales of 103 Indiana steers 1,159@1,150 lbs $5.25@5.90; 65 Illinois steers 1,102@1,373 lbs $5.50@6.37; 87 Missouri steers 1,128@1,274 lbs $5.40@5.62½; 42 Texas steers 1,281 lbs $5.00 with $1.00 per head premium. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 3,400; total for the week 18,000; market closed active; ¼c decline from last week's prices; Canada sheep and lambs $6.50; western sheep $5@6.75; choice lots brought higher figures. Hogs: receipts to-day 4,800, making the total supply for the week 18,000; market active at a decline of 10@15c per cwt on yesterday's prices; sales of about 2,500 Ohio hogs, 152 to 392 lbs, at $5@5.20.

ALBANY, January 31.—Cattle active; light supply; market strong at an advance of ¼c, and from ¼c to ¾c on common stock; range 5¾@7¾c. Sheep and lambs ample; market dull at a decline of from ¼c to ¾c; fine wool sheep 5¾@7¼c; coarse 5@7¼c; lambs 7¼@8c.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 31.—Cotton in good export demand and firm; middling upland 21¾c; sales of futures 13,150 bales, as follows: February 20 9-16@20 11-16c; March 20 11-16@20⅝c; April 21@21¼c; May 21 5-16@21 7-16c; June 21¾c. Flour quiet and firm; receipts 4,600 barrels; superfine western and State $6.35@7.15; common to good $7.30@7.75; good to choice $7.65@10.65; St. Louis $8@13.50. Corn meal steady; yellow western $3.25@3.30. Wheat steady, at 89¾c. Wheat firm; receipts 11,000 bushels; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat $1.72¾; No. 3 spring $1.67. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn quiet and firm; receipts 11,000 bushels; old western mixed, afloat 67c; store 64@64½c. Oats more active; receipts 18,000 bushels; new western mixed 53c; white 55@57c. Eggs firm. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady; Rio 17@20c. Sugar very quiet; fair to good refining 9@9¼c. Molasses: New Orleans 75@76c. Petroleum; crude 8½c; refined 20@20½c. Turpentine irregular at 67c. Provisions: Mess pork quiet and easier at $14.25. Beef dull; mess $9 @11.75; extra $12@13.50. Cut meats in moderate request; middles easier; short clear 7¾c. Lard in fair demand; No 1 to prime steam 8@ 8 5-16c; kettle 8¾@8¾c. Butter firm; western 15@20c. Cheese 12@16c.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 31.—Consols for money 92¾ @92¼. American securities: 5-20's of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 92¾. new 5's 91¼; Erie Railway 53. Tallow 45s. Refined petroleum 20@20½d.

PARIS, January 30.—Rentes 54 francs 95 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France increased during the week 500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, January 31.—Cotton steady; middling upland 10@10¾d; Orleans 10¾@10¾d; sales 12,000 bales; of American, 10,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 12s 3d; club 12s 8d @13s 2d; red winter 12s 2d@12s 4d. Flour 22s 6d@30s. Corn 27s 9d@28s. Turpentine 49s. The receipts for the past three days 25,000 quarters, of American 21,000 quarters. The receipts of corn for the past three days 14,000 quarters, all American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firm, with an upward tendency.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, January 31.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 spring $1.30; No. 2 do. $1.25¼; No. 3 do. $1.12. Corn quiet and weak at 30¾c seller February; rejected 27¼c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 25¼c; rejected 22¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged in every respect. Barley dull and prices are nominal; fall No. 2, 75c; No. 3 do. 63¼@65c. Mess pork $12. Lard steady with a moderate demand at 7¾c. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 4¾c; short rib middles 6¼c. Green meats quiet; hams scarcer, 14 lbs. average at 8½c; 11 lbs. do. 7¾c; shoulders 3¾@4c. Dressed hogs easier and demand firm; for light $5.05; heavy $4.60@ 4.70. Whisky in light demand but holders firm at 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—Flour steady, with a moderate demand at $8.25@8.50. Wheat steady at $1.73@1.78. Corn firm at 40@41c. Rye quiet at 80½@85c. Oats firm at 30c. Barley quiet at 84@86c. Groceries firm. Oils firm and unchanged. Mess pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; steam 7¾@7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5½c; clear sides 6c. Green meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear rib sides 5c. Hams 8@9¾c for 20 to 14 lbs average. Hogs strong; current range $4.55@ 4.74; principal sales at $4.65@4.70; receipts 4,000. Whisky firm at 87c, but generally held at 88c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, January 31.—The market was exceptionally dull to-day. The continued cold weather rendered agents' distribution of new prints, percales and dress fabrics very light. Cotton goods remained firm and strong in first hands, and there was a fair jobbing demand for standard fine brown sheetings at current rates. Colored cottons were quiet and steady. Cottonades were rather more in demand; woolen goods moved slow. Foreign goods were rather better with some importers, black striped grenadines being in demand.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 31.—Cotton firm at 19¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat quiet and weak; No 2 spring $1.35@1.37; No. 2 red winter $2.03@2.05. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 32@32½c. Barley: little offering at 62½@65c. Mess pork $12.65@13. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 6¼c. Bacon strong; shoulders 5½c; clear rib sides 6¼c; clear sides 8c. Hogs firm at $3.80@4.30; mostly $4@4.10. Whisky held at 90c with no buyers.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 31.—Cotton: Demand fair and market firmer; low middling 18¾c. Flour firm and unchanged. Grain firm. Wheat $1.74@1.75. Corn 42@42c. Oats 29@31c. Rye 80c. Provisions active. Mess pork $13. Sugar cured hams 12¾@13c. Bacon: shoulders 5½@ 5¾c; clear rib sides 7¾c; clear sides 8¼c. Lard: tierces 8@8¼c; kegs 9@9¼c. Whisky firm at 88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, January 31.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; extra white Michigan $2.07; No. 1 do $1.91; amber do $1.80; No. 1 red $1.83½. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; high mixed 37½; low mixed 28¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 34½c; Michigan 35c. Clover seed $5.50. Lard 6¾c. Hogs $3@5.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, January 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.33; No 2 do $1.29¾c. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 36c. Rye: demand fair at lower rates; No 1 69c. Oats steady; No 2 26¾c. Barley dull and prices a shade lower; fall No 2 86c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, January 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Wheat: demand fair and market firm at $1.60@1.65. Corn: demand fair and market firm at 30@34c. Oats quiet and unchanged in every respect. Provisions firm. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¼c; clear sides 6¼c. Lard firm. Sugar cured hams 12@ 12¼c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.—Flour dull; superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $6.00@7.00; Ohio and State $7.50@9.50. Wheat dull; red $1.90@1.95; amber $1.98@2.03; Rye steady at 87c. Corn active and higher; yellow 46@47c; white 67c. Oats dull; white 49@50c. Petroleum: crude 14¾@14¾c; refined 20¾c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 31.—Cotton: demand light but holders firm; good ordinary 18@18¾c; low middling 19@19¾c. Flour, corn meal and grain quiet and unchanged in every respect. Bran $21@25. Bulk meats scarce and firm at 5¼@ 7¾@7¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, January 31.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 red $1.76; No 2 do $1.70. Corn quiet but firm at 40@46c. Oats: demand good at 38c. Refined petroleum dull and week; car lots 18@18¾c; trade lots 19@19¾c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, January 31.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 61¾c. Oats unchanged. Mess pork $14.25@14.50. Bacon firm, with a good jobbing demand; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¼c. Lard firm at 8¼c. Western butter steady; choice roll 25@ 27c. Whisky 94¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 31.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; low middling 18¾c. Wheat held at $1.90. Corn 58c. Oats 45@50c. No sales of rye or barley. Bulk meats: shoulders 5¾c.; clear rib sides 5¼c; clear sides 7¼c. Hogs $4.00@4.35.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., January 31.—Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull at 60c. Barley unchanged.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car feed, Hack & S; 1 do lumber, S Mcumming; 1 do lime, JK Shinn; 1 do cooperage, P Ruppert; 5 do wheat, Gilmore & Co; 3 do cooperage, H Cordier; 1 do do, C Albright; 1 do hay, Lutz & W; 1 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do middlings, Clark & S; 1 do corn, R Knox & Son; 2 bbls barl, E & C Magaughan; 1 do oatmeal, J Irwin; 10 do hominy, Law & McD; 100 do lime, J Craig; 1 do eggs, Beckfeld & N; 1 do do, 4 pkgs butter, W & J Carson; 5 do do, Hussey & S; 7 do do, F Gilbert; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, Gurer & F; 1 do do, 1 do butter, J F Stacey; 3 do do, H Lenz; 15 do tobacco, H Landis; 4 racks frames, W Barnett; 564 g hides, Keefer S & Co; 3 cks c seed, P H Ittle & Co; 66 bdls chairs, D W Hunsaman.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. 200 bbls flour, owner; 200 do do, D Wallace; 300 do do, Shomaker & Co; 100 do do, W Hasbe & Co; 50 do apples, Dilworth & Bro; 10 do spirits, Gamble & A; 7 car b glass, A & D H Chambers; 1 do g hams, Rowens; 1 do do middlings, Hill & R; 1 do oats, A T Canfield; 1 do g hams, J P Hanna & Co; 7 do barley, Z Wainwright; 12 do do, J Rhoades; 2 tubs butter, E Moye & Co; 11 do do, Loh & C; 12 sks c seed, Kirkpatrick & Co; 25 bgs do, 9 do gs, McHenry & H; 20 bxs soap, Rhin & W; 8 bbls butter, H J McCracken Bro; 2 kgs do, S S Marvin & Co; 16 bgs c seed, Voigt M & Co; 5 do do, A B Murphy; 34 do do, 8 Hare & Son; 10 bxs soap, F W C Feld; 100 bgs oats, 25 do corn, J & A Dietz; 53 tres hams, F Sellers & Co; 12 bgs rags, G Staum.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R 20 sks s corn, R Knox & Son; 13 do rags, D W Cooper; 193 do barley, F Schiltz; 800 do flour, W & Jenkins; 140 do do, 40 bbls do, Laubbe & Bro; 30 do molasses, Dilworth Bro; 29 do, Haworth & D; 2 do od peaches, D Harper & Co; 50 bbls flour, A Mechlekrr; 25 do do, Marshall & Co; 50 do do, Schmidt & F; 1 car s corn, Beckert & G; 46 pkgs tobacco, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 bbls hams, Keefer & Owens.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car clay, Carnagie K & Co; 1 do straw, J Lynch; 1 do oats, Scott & G; 1 do do, Keil & R; 1 do do, J Graham; 1 do wheat, W Welsh & Co; 1 do do, S B Floyd & Co; 6 pails tobacco, S A Barr; 12 do do, J McClurg; 16 bdls steel, Workman & D; 6 do do, C West & Co; 42 bxs drugs, R L Fulton & Co; 25 do candles, B C & J H Sawyer; 1 f casting, Graff B & Co; 15 bdls bows, J Herdman; 53 do paper, P W M Co; 5 do do, H Young; 20 pkgs p barley, Luebbe Bro; 2 do oatmeal, Seghmyer & V; 45 bbls whisky, Adler R & Co; 25 do do, Casey F & Co; 18 rolls leather, J Flaccus & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—7 cars coal, N Y & C & C Co; 80 do do, Sable Coal Co; 4 cks tags, McCullough S & Co; 4 do oats, Wincher Bro; 100 do corn, 13 do rye, Morrison & C; 40 do oats, 18 do corn, H Shepard; 2 do wool, W Barker & Co; 124 bdls hides, J Callery & Co; 50 do, G Kahn; 2 do, Seibert & B; 2 cars hay, J Hoffman; 11 rolls leather, W Flaccus & Son.

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was mild and pleasant, and thawed freely wherever the snow and ice were exposed to the influence of the sun. The wind last evening was southerly, and warmer at 20. It is probable that there will be rain within the next twenty-eight hours, and a very little rain with mild weather, would soon unload a big river as there is a heavy snow on the ground all over this section of country.

—The Nashville American of Tuesday says: The John Gilmore, with a tow of coal, arrived yesterday from Pittsburgh, and departed for St. Louis in the afternoon. The James E. Rankin, a year old, has been purchased by Dix, Arthur and Massengale, of Nashville, for $8,000. For the present she will be commanded by Capt. Dix, and run in the trade between Evansville and Nashville, and when the tobacco business fully opens, will be transferred to the Upper Cumberland in charge of Capt. S. P. McGuire.

—Thos. T. Wilkinson, editor, proprietor and publisher of the Coffee County Democrat, is an old Cumberland River steamboat clerk, well known to the patrons of the steamers Cumberland and Tallisman. The Belle Vernon arrived from Pittsburgh and is advertised to return to Cincinnati on Wednesday.

—We clip the following from the Cincinnati Commercial: It will be remembered that during the high water of 1865, the side-wheel steamer Rebecca, plying between Wheeling and Parkersburg, while passing between the piers of the bridge being constructed for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Parkersburg, collided with a barge laden with stone, left tied between the bridge piers, and sunk. The Rebecca broke signal light, and was sunk. The Rebecca was owned by the Wheeling, Parkersburg and Cincinnati Transportation Company, valued at $15,000 and insured for $12,000. The Company owning the Rebecca entered suit in the Superior Court of Cincinnati against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for damages. The jury yesterday brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $13,490.

—The St. Louis Dispatch says that the Custom House measurement of the Great Republic since her enlargement gives her as having 300

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The Constitutional Convention.

Consideration of the Legislative Question in Committee of the Whole.

Private Corporations Doing Business in Pennsylvania.

One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

Amendments Relating to Reform in the Legislature and Telegraph Companies.

Frauds at Elections to be Punished by Hanging.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1873.

TEMPERANCE PETITIONS.

A number of petitions requesting the Convention to embody in the Constitution a provision against the sale of intoxicating liquors were received and referred.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

A communication was received from the Auditor General in answer to the resolution of the 16th instant, calling upon him to respond without delay to the request that he furnish information respecting private corporations doing business in Pennsylvania, in which he states that the Convention will probably adjourn long before a digest could be completed with the force of clerks in his department, but if desired he will endeavor, as far as possible, to have it prepared in time to answer the various interrogatories.

DISCUSSION ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

The report of the Committee on Legislature as taken up in order in Committee of the hole. The pending question was the motion of Mr. Niles, of Perry, to make the sessions annual instead of biennial.

Mr. Niles withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Simpson moved to strike out January (the commencement of the time of office of members of the Legislature), and insert December. Mr. Simpson said that the fiscal year of the government commenced on the first day of December, and it was proper that the terms of members of the Legislature should commence at that time. He also urged that the time set forth in the article was too near the date of the commencement of the session of the Legislature. It was possible, under the article, for men improperly elected, to meet and represent the people before they knew such right.

Mr. Lilly moved an amendment that the term of newly elected members shall commence on the day following the election. He did not intend that the Legislature should meet on that day, but his intention was that the Legislature, composed of newly-elected members, should be ready at once for the call of the Governor if necessary. He did not desire that between the day of election and the first of office the Governor should have the right to call the old Legislature together. He argued that the people might turn a Legislature out, and yet under the article the Legislature could be called together and carry out the very measures which the people by their election of new members had condemned.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MacVeagh said that he thought the amendment as amended covered nearly undesirable. He did not think the time between the election and the commencement of the term was any too long. The danger spoken of by Mr. Lilly was entirely chimerical. No time could be afforded in such time to decide who were the members of the Legislature, as he would be in the time for contest. The debates at the formation of the Constitution showed plainly the sense of the men who formed that instrument to be that the time between the election and the commencement of the term of office should be sufficient to enable contestants of returned officers to make up their case.

Mr. Cowen said that he opposed the adoption of the amendment to the amendment, sam grounds urged by the preceding speaker.

The Committee of the Whole then rose, and at ten minutes of two o'clock the Convention, on motion, adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1873.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Littleton, of Philadelphia:

WHEREAS, The Congress of United States of America has passed an act, approved March 3, 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876;

AND WHEREAS, In furtherance thereof, Congress, by an act entitled "An Act relative to the National Centennial International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, approved June 1, 1872, creating a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, with full power and authority to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 as therein provided; and making it lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing, by or under the laws of the United States or any subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislature be and hereby are instructed to prepare, for insertion to this constitution, a proper article or section, to be inserted in the Constitution, whereby the Commonwealth may become a subscriber or stockholder in said corporation. The Legislature may authorize any county, city, borough, township or district of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a subscriber and stockholder in said corporation of the Centennial Board of Finance, and thus be enabled to aid in the success of the great event of the nineteenth century.

THE ENROLLMENT TAX.

By Mr. Howard, for the consideration of the Committee on Finance, Revenue and Taxation, in all cases where an enrollment tax shall be required to be paid upon any act of Assembly, such an act shall be void, unless the enrollment tax on the same shall be paid within six months from the date of the passage of the act.

HABEAS FOR PRISONERS AS WITNESS.

By Mr. Ellis—That the Committee on Suffrage, Election and Representation be instructed to examine into the propriety of making the punishment of fraud at elections hanging by the neck until dead, without benefit of clergy, benefit of Executive clemency, or any other benefit whatever.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The Convention went into committee of the whole upon the report of the Committee upon the Legislature, Mr. Charles A. Black in the chair. The pending question was the consideration of the fourth section.

Mr. Darlington offered an amendment making the sessions of the Legislature annual instead of biennial.

An extended debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Buckalew, of Columbia; John M Wetherill, Schaylkill; Howard, Allegheny, and others, when, without reaching a vote, the Convention at 2 o'clock adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1873.

AGAINST INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, and Mr. Russel, of Bedford, presented memorials of citizens against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

APPORTIONMENT.

By W. H. Smith, Allegheny: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Suffrage and Representation or the proper Committee—he directed, after the number shall have been determined, to apportion the Senators and Representatives of the State, and also to make a Congressional apportionment.

FRAUD ON THE LEGISLATURE.

By Mr. Cuyler: That the Judiciary Committee be and they are hereby instructed to inquire and report in what way it is practicable to provide in the Constitution a method of judicially ascertaining whether acts of Assembly have been passed by fraud, deceipt or misrepresentation practiced upon the Legislature, and that acts so passed may be declared null and void.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Committee on Legislature.

The pending question was an amendment, offered by Mr. Darlington, of Chester, to the second section of the Constitution, making the sessions of the Legislature annual instead of biennial, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Geo. W. Biddle said that the change the committee asked was a radical one. While once almost every solid reason in support of an existing evil, yet we should be careful of a crude and ill-advised change of long usage, unless the usage was proved to be evil.

Mr. Biddle reviewed at length the argument that annual sessions created annual elections, and that it was not good policy to hold frequent elections on account of their damaging tendency. The objection came, he thought, with an ill grace from gentlemen who had voted in the Convention in favor of an additional election to be held in the spring. Mr. Biddle argued at great length against the proposed change, and in favor of the continuance of antnual sessions.

A Murderer Hung.

DAVER, COL., January 24.—Theodore Misars was hung in this city to-day for the murder of Geo. M. Bonetna, near Denver, in August, 1871. Misars had been twice convicted and sentenced, and suffered the penalty of the law, after every possible effort had been exhausted by his German fellow-countrymen to obtain another trial or commutation of the sentence. He exhibited great fortitude, showing no signs of tremor or nervousness. His last words were: "Farwell, men; I am going to the other world." He had previously made a full confession.

A Fiend Hung.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., January 24.—Bill Dennis (Colored), who was convicted of committing an outrage on the person of Mary Thompson, in March last, was executed at noon to-day. He went to the gallows singing hymns, and said a few words to the Sheriff in a low tone.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Cuban Journal on the Modoc War.

Count de Chambord Recognized as the Rightful King of France—Cause of Napoleon's Death—Constitution of the Prussian Cabinet—Bismarck's Reason for Resigning the Premiership.—Death of the Dowager Empress of Brazil—Machinations of the Czar of Russia in India—Collision at Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

LONDON, January 24.—Information has been received that the steamship which sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off Dungeness light-house, Wednesday night, was a Spanish vessel bound for Cadiz. She is reported to have put into the harbor of Havre with her bows damaged. A large quantity of the wrecked stuff from the Northfleet has come ashore on the Kentish coast, but no bodies have yet been recovered. A committee, headed by the Lord Mayor of the city, is being formed to receive subscriptions for the rescued passengers, who are destitute.

All the journals express their indignation, in the strongest terms, at the heartless conduct of the captain of the unknown steamer which sunk the Northfleet. The Government has offered a reward for her name. Sixty survivors of the ill-fated emigrant ship have arrived here.

LONDON, January 24.—The Belgian Consul at Dover has informed the authorities that the steamer which ran down the Northfleet was the Helayo, bound from Antwerp for Havana.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

LONDON, January 25.—Ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, January 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago on the subject, the understanding was that England only had required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan is at the Sea of Stri Kol, in the Primer Steppe; thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Saleh, and from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line.

The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent. Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots and occupy the whole valley of Oxus. England draws this line to prevent the girt Russia is making to enable the former power the better to hold Hinderkush as a line of defence when the day of fighting comes.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, January 26.—The American schooner Alberti, after several weeks' buffeting with adverse winds in the channe', was run into and disabled on Saturday night by a steamer, supposed to be the Inman Line City of Paris. The people on the bark refused to give her name or render any assistance. The Captain of the schooner was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board of the bark. The vessel succeeded in reaching port in a badly damaged condition.

CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The London papers say, from the *post mortem* examination of the case of Napoleon, that while death was the result of shock from an operation twice undergone, added to severe suffering which followed on each occasion, and all acting upon a constitutional state already desperate, it was not due to any miscarriage of the operation itself. The disease of the kidneys was pronounced to be of such a nature and of so advanced stage as in any case to have shortly determined a fatal result. Death followed within twenty minutes from the time the Emperor was seized with fatal symptoms to having been unconscious throughout, and entirely insensible to pain and spared from the pangs of death.

WEST INDIES.

OPPOSITION TO REFORMS.

HAVANA, January 24.—The *Diarco* says several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained of the Captain General permission to join in the manifestation of the Spanish Grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A Havana letter says the conviction has come over all that slavery in its present form will be abolished, and not a vote to stop has been taken to secure any other system.

A CUBAN JOURNAL ON THE MODOC WAR.

HAVANA, January 25.—The *Voz De Cuba*, in an editorial in its issue of Saturday, says: The defeat of the United States troops by the Modoc Indians is certainly a fact that does not honor much the arms of the great republic. This war of extermination has been sustained more years between civilized Americans and Indians than our own and against those who wish to drive us from our homes and country. This Indian war wounds humanity in its noblest sentiments, and is a real scandal to this century of humanitarian sentimentalism. The Emperor of Russia, the Catholic Majesty, he ought in his next speech to the Cortes indicate to Mr. Grant how much the Spanish people are effected by the proceedings of his government against the poor Indians, and should tell the world that this fight is against a race who are possessors of the land was refrom they are to be exterminated. The king might also indicate to Grant the means he ought to employ to civilize instead of exterminate the Indians. Let Mr. Grant's government as a guide the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians when conquering them in America.

The *Voz* also advises the principal European journals to send correspondents to find out the truth of what is passing in the Indian territory, where has occurred a defeat so dishonorable to American arms.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK EXPLAINS.

BERLIN, January 25.—Bismarck was in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and was warmly received. He said his retirement from the Prussian premiership was occasioned solely by ill health. There was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

BERLIN, January 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after a speech by Prince Bismarck, General Von Roon made a statement as to the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said a ministry of the majority in Prussia was impossible. A Prussian ministry must be a royal ministry, and an Imperial Chancellor must always be a Prussian.

CANADA.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

OTTAWA, ONT., January 24.—Houmer Archibald, Ex-Governor of Manitoba, is to take a seat in the Dominion Cabinet. Hon. Jas. Howe, the present Secretary of State, is to be appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia.

MAIL BURNED.

TORONTO, ONT., January 24.—A baggage car of the train on the Grand Trunk Railroad going east from Toronto this morning caught fire near Grafton, and the English mail matter en route to the Canadian Pacific was all destroyed. The Canadian mail was saved.

FRANCE.

THE RIGHTFUL KING.

PARIS, January 26.—The Legitimist journals report the words of the Duke de Nemours announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the house of Bourbon is complete, and that seven Princes of the Orleans family have recognized the Count de Chambord as the rightful King of France.

PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER EMPRESS.

LISBON, January 24.—Dowager Empress Amelia, of Brazil, died in this city to-day, aged 61 years. She was married to Emperor Peter I., of Brazil, in 1829.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Particulars of the Battle With the Modocs

SAN FRANCISCO, January 25.—The latest intelligence from the seat of the Modoc war is to the effect that Captain Jack is evidently contemplating a raid on the settlements of Battle Creek, within forty miles of Yreka.

In the recent fight the Indians captured seven guns and a considerable quantity of ammunition. Additional particulars about the battle do not change the results first announced. An eye-witness says that the troops fought with determined bravery, but could not see their foes. Once only during the day did the Indians manifest a willingness to fight in the open field, and a company charged upon them, when they fled back to their rocky covers. The dense fog protected each party and prevented the Indians from picking off the troops with rifles at a long range. The Oregon volunteers, acting as a rear guard, made a gallant fight and prevented the wounded men, howitzers, and camp equipage from falling into the hands of the Modocs. Capt. Jack preserves regular military discipline, and drills his men every day by the assistance of persons well acquainted with military tactics and ambushing, probably renegade whites who have become his allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 24.—The men wounded in the late fight with the Modocs are doing well. No further deaths are reported.

General Wheaton has established his headquarters at Lone Tree, and will commence active operations after the arrival of reinforcements. He has detachments stationed to prevent the savages raiding on settlements. There was much excitement to-day at Yreka. The report that a Modoc scout was seen in that vicinity is pronounced unfounded. Nothing has been heard from the troops which left this city on Monday night.

THE STATE FINANCES.

A few Items of General Interest From Auditor General Allen's Annual Report.

Several days ago we published a detailed statement of the revenues and expenses of the State as shown by the annual statement of Auditor General Allen, and having since received a copy of the report, we extract therefrom a few items of local interest.

Among the revenues of the Commonwealth there are enumerated the following from sources in our vicinity.

AUCTION COMMISSIONS.

Henry Hunter, Allegheny City	$	185 20
A. Leggate, " "		375 00
H. B. Hunter, " "		187 50
C. L. Halbert, " "		25 00
John Harder, " "		25 00
Nathan Whiting, Pittsburgh		750 00
A. Mellwaine, "		750 00
S. Zugsmith, "		750 09

TAX ON BANK STOCKS.

Allegheny county	$41,762 62
Bank of Pittsburgh	11,518 57
Duquesne Savings Bank	627 00
Butler Savings Bank	570 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Uniontown	475 00
First National, Brownsville	712 50
" " Butler	950 00
" " Franklin	950 00
" " Sharon	1,197 50
" " New Castle	1,445 00

TAX ON CORPORATION STOCKS.

Citizens' Passenger Railway	$ 2,200 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	2,896 02
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad	6,986 96
Lawrence Railroad	2,417 97
Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad	198 61
Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad	22,172 25
New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad	3,500 00
Pennsylvania Railroad	184,715 12
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester street Railway	1,000 00
Pittsburgh and Birmingham street Railway	270 00
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad	6,778 08
Palmdale Railroad	1,557 35
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co	210 00
Allegheny Bridge	1,875 00
Birmingham Bridge	627 00
Monongahela Bridge	1,329 18
Hand street Bridge	750 00
Sharpsburg Bridge	482 75
Butler Plank Road	96 00
Perrysville Plank Road	54 30
Brady's Bend Iron Company	330 00
Cambria " "	9,663 15
Dunbar " "	561 60
Fairchance Uniontown	900 00
Connellsville Gas Coal Co	225 00
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company	2,178 72
Pennsylvania Coal Company	32,000 00
Pittsburgh Coal "	5,670 50
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal Co	1,181 10
Allemania Insurance Co	500 00
Pittsburgh Insurance Co	150 00
Ben Franklin " "	600 00
Boatmen's " "	990 00
Cash " "	700 60
Citizen's " "	500 00
City " "	87 30
Eureka " "	334 36
Enterprise " "	200 00
Federal Insurance Company	40 00
German " "	800 00
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance	358 86
M. & M. Insurance	1,125 00
Monongahela " "	250 00
Pennsylvania " "	240 00
People's " "	300 00
Pittsburgh " "	750 00
Allegheny Gas Co	1,400 00
Pittsburgh "	2,810 25
Columbia Oil Co	13,225 00
Dalzell " "	2,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co	1,017 50
Pennsylvania Salt Co	104 61
Pittsburgh Paper Co	91 31
American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine Co	4,891 25
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co	375 00
Credit Mobilier of America	29,152 50
Commercial Printing Co	192 15
Eagle Cotton Mills	750 00
Monongahela Incline Plane	225 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	2,861 72

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Allegheny County	$ 49,470 30

TAX ON LOANS.

J. F. Denniston, late Treasurer Allegheny Co	$ 79 86
C. L. Magee, Treasurer Pittsburgh	253 25
A. J. Cochran, former Treasurer Pittsburgh	242 61
Ormsby Borough	300 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad	595 00
Citizens Passenger Railway	177 65
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad	16,212 87
Pennsylvania Salt Company	1,786 19
Pennsylvania Railroad	97,893 41
Birmingham Railway	82 22
Manchester "	76 48

TAX ON NETT EARNINGS.

Allegheny Bridge	1,241 46
Allegheny Trust Co	747 57
Artizan's Insurance	81 72
Allemania Insurance	143 46
Butler Savings Bank	67 77
Ben Franklin Insurance Co	323 02
Citizen's Passenger Railway	1,523 40
Citizen's Insurance Co	324 42
Central Bank	610 10
Dollar Savings Bank	291 75
Dalzell Petroleum Co	663 14
Enterprise Savings Bank	122 40
Enterprise Insurance Co	60 19
Fifth Avenue Bank	365 74
Franklin Savings Bank	252 96
Fort Pitt Banking Co	1,066 83
German Fire Insurance	1,302 66
Monongahela Incline Plane	178 11
M. & M. Insurance	948 95
Manchester Savings Bank	322 94
National Insurance Company	254 29
Pittsburgh Insurance	142 45
Pittsburgh Gas Company	4,511 73
Birmingham Railway	34 20
People's Savings Bank, Allegheny	482 82
Hand Street Bridge	1,616 36
Manchester Passenger Railway	410 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator	2,237 37
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company	1,102 77
Pittsburgh Coal Company	5,652 50
Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Company	1,483 22
Pittsburgh Coal Mining	1,792 32
Sharpsourg and Etna Bank	112 93
Sharpsburg Bridge	127 24
Western Insurance Company	760 72
N. Holmes & Sons	222 71

TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

Allegheny Valley Railroad	7,364 30
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad	728 67
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	10,323 73
"Panhandle" Railroad	16,401 77

TAX ON TONNAGE.

Allegheny Valley Railroad	10,867 45
Pennsylvania Railroad Co	91,488 19
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company	7,565 01
Panhandle Railroad Company	21,253 57
Connellsville Railroad Company	36,251 85

TAX ON WRITS, DEEDS, &C.

Joseph Ross, Prothonotary	5,609 30
J. H. Gray, Register	122 00
Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder	9,762 00

TAX ON OFFICES.

Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts	$2,935 73

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

J. H. Gray, Register Allegheny Co	$43,325 69

LICENSES.

Taverns	$49,466 83
Retailers	17,975 35
Theatres, Circuses, &c	1,643 00
Billiard rooms, &c	1,594 49
Eating Houses, &c	4,627 50
Peddlers	535 80
Brokers	3,046 45
Distillers and Brewers	1,786 15

From the statement accompanying the list of receipts and expenditures, we gather the following items showing the valuation of personal property in Allegheny county, the assessments, &c., &c.:

Population	262,373
Taxables	59,562
Property subject to 3 mill tax	$13,090,000
Property subject to 1 mill tax	$160,000
Assessment of tax	$52,400,000

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The following sentences were passed in this Court on Saturday.

Sarah Jane Bowers, for felonious assault and battery in shooting at her husband, F. H. Bowers, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the county work house. Samuel Dougherty was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the work house for felonious assault and battery, in shooting at and wounding Matthew Cronin. Henry Knolle, convicted of felonious assault and battery in shooting and wounding Jacob Ehrler, a Birmingham butcher, on the 16th of last month, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and three months. Michael Burns, assault and battery on Robert McKinney, twenty days in jail. Elizabeth Tobin, selling liquor without license, fined $50 and costs. Anna Mullin, larceny, twenty days in jail. Henry Wenzel, maintaining a nuisance, sentenced to pay costs and remove nuisance. Henry Kampe, convicted of the larceny of a lot of old iron valued at twenty-five dollars, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and three months to the penitentiary. Robert Anderson and Dorshaller, convicted of entering the brewery of John Gangswisch in the Sixteenth ward, breaking open a desk and taking therefrom a quantity of postage stamps, a microscope and $139.72, were sentenced to pay costs and go six months to the work-house. Thomas Sproul, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Michael O'Leary, felonious assault and battery, three months in the work-house. Hamilton B. Austin, assault and battery, fined twenty dollars. Alexander S. Tomlinson, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Emiline Tomlinson, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Wm. Rafferty, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE CADWALADER.

Injunctions ordered against the First National bank of Northeast, Pa., and J. L. Brookins, of People's Savings Institution of Northeast, Pa., execution creditors of N. L. Ferrin, bankrupt, of Erie county.

Bernard Schlesinger, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, presented his petition for discharge and an order was made for his final examination before register Willard, of Scranton.

An injunction was ordered to be issued against David Smith & Co., in execution for creditors of A. and R. C. McPherson, bankrupts, of Parker Landing.

Geo. W. Stanton, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE THIRD U. P. CHURCH is now the only one of the U. P. Churches in Allegheny, without a pastor.

AT the Walton M. E. Church, South Side, Rev. D. Hess pastor, there were twenty-four conversions last week.

THE Presbyterian congregation on Thirty-ninth street is one of the oldest in the city, but by no means the least active.

THE *Catholic* is at it again this week, and in a two column article treats of "Protestantism as an inglorious failure."

REV. S. G. FITZGERALD will preach for the Wylie avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the Hall of the Eleventh ward Public School House, at 7½ o'clock.

SINCE the commencement of the "revival" in the M. E. Church at McKeesport, Rev. D. A. M'Cready pastor, ninety persons have been admitted into the church.

REV. MR. WOODSIDES, of Brooklyn, New York, has declined the call extended to him by the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city—to succeed Dr. Douglas.

THE "revival" at the Temperanceville M. E. Church, Rev. R. T. Miller pastor, still continues. Two hundred and eighteen persons have been received into the church since December 4th.

REV. H. H. FAIRALL, formerly of Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, is now Secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and resides in Iowa City.

THE M. E. Church, corner of Butler and Fortieth streets, Rev. W. B. Watkins, pastor, is one of the most comfortable and attractive of the church edifices owned by that denomination hereabouts.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR seems to be meeting with signal success in Philadelphia, at the North U. P. Church. At the communion services held recently there were twelve new accessions to the church membership.

REV. WILLIAM BOLLARD, pastor of the Episcopal Church, Connaetville, severed his connection with the church last week. With six churches in that borough there are now but two with regular pastors, the Methodist and Catholic.

MRS. BISHOP KINGSLEY, of this city, addressed a congregation at the M. E. Chuch, Franklin, last Sunday evening, on the subject of Foreign Missions, at the conclusion of which a "Ladies' Foreign Mission Society," of fifty members, was formed.

REV. W. J. ROBINSON, of Caledonia Presbytery New York, has accepted the call extended to him by the First U. P. Church, Allegheny, and will, it is expected, commence his pastorate here about the 1st of March. He occupied the pulpit of the First Church the two last Sabbaths.

THE *Recorder* (Non-Episcopal Methodist) is encouraged at the news from the different churches of the denomination which notice revivals in various parts of the country, resulting in large ingatherings into the fold. Nothing is more welcome than these glad tidings from the pastors everywhere."

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT CONFERENCE, Dr. S. F. Minor, Presiding elder, will be held on Thursday, Friday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 10, 11, and 12th. The meeting will be opened with a sermon, Monday evening, by Rev. H. C. Beacom. Services will be held morning, afternoon, and evening, of each day, and the intervening days to consider various questions relating to finances, Sunday schools, Church benevolent interests, etc.

REV. J. C. HIDE, the M. E. City Missionary reports, "The city mission work is in a prosperous condition. Our prayer meeting is well attended, and at Bradley chapel, on the South Side, more than fifty have been converted, and forty-two have joined the church on probation. The meeting is still in progress. We are building a new chapel in Allegheny, which is almost completed. Miss Frances Willard, of Chicago, will lecture in Library Hall on the fourth of February, to help us pay for our chapel." Subject—"The New Chivalry."

THE Seventh U. P. Church, corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, has recently been sold by the Trustees, to the Board of Education for the accommodation of the congregation, and could not have been conveniently enlarged. The congregation have purchased a new site on Forty-fourth street, near Butler, very near the old site, and expect to commence erecting a new church edifice in the early spring. This congregation was organized February 12th, 1850, by its present pastor, Rev. W. H. Andrew. It has had almost an uninterrupted growth.

THE *United Presbyterian* in reply to the *Banner* on "open communion," thus announces the platform of the "close" communionists: "Our reasoning was to this effect, that the question was one of church privilege and the rightful exercise of church authority, growing out of the present divided state of the church; that church officers were responsible for the rightful administration of ordinances; that in respect to the sacraments, the sealing ordinances of our religion, the session of each church was entrusted, by binding effect, this responsibility extended to the proper subjects, as well as the proper modes; and as, on account of the present state of denominations, with their separate organizations, error in many instances exists, this responsibility could not be exercised by officers in any denomination outside of their own organization, it was but in recognition of actual facts, and consistent with the rightful exercise of administrative authority, that the enforcement of such ordinances should be under like limitations."

LIST OF U. S. PATENTS.

ISSUED TO THE CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO AND WEST VIRGINIA, FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, JAN. 21, 1873, AND BEARING THAT DATE, REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE GAZETTE FROM THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. HILL & ELLSWORTH, NO. 771 G STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS AND COUNSELLORS IN PATENT CASES, FROM WHOM ALL INFORMATION REGARDING PATENTS CAN BE OBTAINED.

134,367. Stump Extractor—Edwin Bayliss, Massillon, Ohio.

134,381. Harvester—Joel Farrington, Corry, Pa.

134,566. Coating for Writing Tables—August Schindler, Lancaster, Pa.

134,569. Cabinet Organ Case—Andreas J. Sorensen, Erie, Pa., assignor to Burdett Organ Company, same place.

134,594. Thread Waxing Attachment for Sewing Machines—Clay E. Lewis, York, Pa.

134,612. Door Check—George Rohrbaker, Penn Station, Pa.

134,635. Steam Generator—John W. Bookwalter, Springfield, Ohio.

134,645. Railroad Car Spring—John W. Culmer, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignee of three fourths of his right to C. J. Clarke, G. B. Edwards, and Andrew Howard, same place.

134,664. Attaching Patterns to their Supporting Plates—John H. Harper, Pittsburgh, Pa.

134,668. Baby's Chair—Peter Hendricks, Erie, Pa.

124,676. Car Coupling—Charles H. Kendall, McConnellsville, Pa.

134,792. Carriage Seat—Christian K. Mellinger; Lebanon, assignor to himself and Jacob Reinoehl, Jr., Parrisburg, Pa.

EAST END LECTURES.

The Third in the Course Last Night—A Large Audience Thoroughly Entertained.

As we have heretofore mentioned residents of the East End interested in literary entertainments, are being well supplied through the exertions and enterprise of the members of the B. T. K. Society. This organization the present winter has effected arrangements with a number of popular lecturers and already the course, by reason of its merit has become very popular. Last evening this was evidenced by the very large audience—the largest of the season that has gathered in the Lecture Hall to hear Mrs. Jane Shane Bly, one of Pittsburgh's gifted daughters, discuss "Whims" individual, political, religious and otherwise. The theme was very felicitously developed throughout, at times humorously, betimes with a pathos that was never strained, and in every case with originality. The favor with which it was received was very flattering, and frequently attested by hearty applause, and manifested that the audience considered it one of the best platform efforts to which they had ever listened.

This was the first appearance of the lady on a public stage, but the easy grace of manner and self-possession exhibited, fully attested her ability as a rostrum orator—or orator-ess perhaps we should say—and made the lecture one of the most enjoyable entertainments of that character that we have had for some time in our city.

The next lecture of the course will be duly announced.

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Boy Drawn Between the Rolls at Painter & Sons' Mill.

Yesterday afternoon a boy named James Welch met with a terrible death at Painter & sons' rolling mill, Thirty-fourth ward, (West Pittsburgh). It appears that at three o'clock the turn at the roll, of which he was helper, was finished. In his hurry to get through he attempted to take off the boxes of the rolls before the engine had stopped or the machinery ceased its motion. As he was working at them his clothing from right leg caught between the rolls; he was drawn through, pressed flat, and instantly killed. When extricated he presented a horrible, ghastly appearance. The Coroner was notified and held an inquest, when the above facts were elicited. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The father of the boy is also employed at the mill. This was his only son. His age was eleven years.

Tributes of Respect.

The Members of the Pittsburgh Bar assembled in the District Court Room, on Saturday morning, to take action in reference to the demise of Mr. H. P. Shorler and Mr. George Wilson. Mr. Robert Woods, President, and Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. H. Baldwin and J. J. Siebeneck were chosen Vice-Presidents, and C. Magee, Secretary.

Messrs. Hamptoo, Hasbrouck and Watson, were appointed a committee on resolutions in reference to the case of Mr. Mueller, and Messrs. Bailey, Gazzam and Judge Kirkpatrick in reference to Mr. Wilson. Appropriate resolutions were presented from last Committee meeting and adopted, after addresses by Messrs. Moore, Watson, Siebeneck, Bailey, Robb, McCleery and Judge Stowe.

Killed by a Locomotive.

On last Saturday James McKenna, a stone-mason by occupation, about fifty years of age, was run over and killed, at Cork's Run Tunnel, on the Panhandle Railroad. Shortly after noon, deceased, who had formerly been in the employ of the railroad company, and who was slightly deaf, was walking along the track and did not hear the warning whistle of the locomotive which came upon, him instantly crushing him to death. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was unmarried and had no relatives living near here. The remains were interred at the expense of the county.

ANOTHER GAME OF BILLIARDS.

The Players in More Trouble—Pawn Tickets for a Large Amount of Stolen Goods Found in Their Possession.

Yesterday some developments of a very interesting nature were made in connection with the arrest of the two men charged with the larceny of the billiard balls from the "Parlor," at No. 31 Fifth avenue. It will be remembered that James Nicholson and Walter M. Boyd were arrested on charge of having stolen nine sets of billiard balls, and were placed in the lock-up. On Sunday evening Joseph Boyd, a brother of one of prisoners, came into the lock-up carrying a large basket, which he said contained provisions for his brother. Lieutenant Mart. Hazen accompanied him to the cell, but was told by Boyd that some one wished to see him at the office. Before leaving, however, the Lieutenant privately told Officer Kreuter to keep an eye on the operations of Boyd. This the officer did, and observed Jos. Boyd take a pocket book from the basket and pass it through the cell to Nicholson. Boyd was immediately locked up, and Nicholson was searched and the pocket-book found on his person. On being opened and inspected at the Mayor's office, the pocket-book was found to contain a large number of pawn tickets calling for goods to the amount of a good many hundred dollars. Taking into consideration the amount paid at pawn shops in proportion to the real value of articles pawned, it is estimated that over $2,000 worth of goods are represented by these pawn tickets. Yesterday Lieutenant Hazen made an information before the Mayor, charging Joseph Boyd with embezzlement. Distributing the pawn tickets among themselves, Detectives Wilmoe, Mealey, Irwin, Scott and Potter, and Lieutenants Hazen, and Palmer, made a descent upon the various pawn shops, and took possession of the articles called for. Among the things recovered are a valuable hunting case gold watch, with a heavy chain, a name having been scratched off the watch case; two sets of shirt studs, two fine black shawls, five colored shawls, four fancy striped shawls, three pieces of fine black silk, and a piece of black alpaca. The dry goods are all new, and for the most part remain in the original folds. The room of the two men, at No. 41 Seventh avenue, was visited, and a couple of valises containing various articles were brought away. Mr. Froelich, dry goods merchant on Market street, called at the Mayor's office and fully identified the silks and most of the shawls

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Spanish Insurrection Spreading.

Railway Communication Obstructed Between France and Spain — Germany Regulating the Relations of the Church and State—The Northfleet Disaster.

SPAIN.

ANOTHER CARLIST DEFEAT.

MADRID, January 31.—A force of Government troops under Morsado defeated a band of Carlists in the north yesterday, killing eleven and wounding a large number.

General Moriones, at the head of a Royal force, has established his headquarters at Alsasua.

THE INSURRECTION SPREADING.

PARIS, January 31.—No mails have been received from Spain for two days. The Orleans Railway Company had been notified that railroad traffic in the north of Spain is interrupted by the Carlist insurrection. The Spanish companies advise merchants to send forward no more freight at present, as the running of regular trains is temporarily suspended.

The *Courier* newspaper of Bayonne says it is reported that Don Carlos occupies the magnificent viaduct on the Northern Railway at Ormaistiqui, and is ready to blow it up if hard pressed by the royal forces. Several trains have been fired into by Carlists and obstacles placed on the tracks.

SLAVES IN CUBA.

MADRID, January 31.—The official census return gives now 289,000 slaves in the Island of Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NORTHFLEET DISASTER.

LONDON, January 31.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Lloyds, from their agent at Cadiz, states that it was the Spanish steamer Murillo which ran into and sunk the emigrant ship Northfleet, off the Dungeness light house, on the night of the 224 instant. The steamship, however, was not sunk herself, as was at first reported, but has arrived at Cadiz in safety. Her destination was Lisbon, for which port she had a cargo, but upon entering that harbor was signalled not to land, as there is an extradition treaty between Portugal and Great Britain, under which the officers would have been surrendered to the British authorities to answer charges brought against them. She, therefore, put to sea again and proceeded to Cadiz, as there is no extradition between Great Britain and Spain. The Murillo sustained no damage by the collision. Her officers and crew, on arrival, were examined at Cadiz in relation to the disaster.

GERMANY.

REGULATING THE RELATIONS OF THE CHURCH AND STATE.

BERLIN, January 31.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the bill to amend the clauses of the Constitution regulating the relations of the Church and State passed to a second reading by a large majority. Dr. Falk, Minister of Ecclesiastic Affairs, made a long speech in support of the measure, declaring that it was justified by the attitude assumed toward the country by the head of the Roman Church.

NEW YORK.

Another Disagreeing Jury

TWEED STILL UNPUNISHED.

NEW YORK, January 31, 1873.

THE JURY IN TWEED'S CASE UNABLE TO AGREE.

In the Tweed case the jury came into court at half-past ten o'clock this morning, when the foreman announced that they could not possibly agree, and they were accordingly discharged.

There was an immense gathering to hear the result. After the announcement by the foreman that he thought the jury could not agree, Judge Davis expressed a desire to hear from others of the jury as to the probability of an agreement. Another juror then said that the jury were of the same mind since eleven o'clock last night, and there was no prospect of an agreement.

Mr. Peckham, for the prosecution, then addressed the Court, applying for another trial forthwith. The defendant's counsel thought it would be a hardship to go over the case again.

After some further argument the Judge said he would decide the matter of a new trial to-morrow.

Tweed's civil suit was set for February 17, as preparation for it is necessary.

Tweed's friends were somewhat excited in court last night when the prosecution sought to have another gentleman placed on the jury until the jury returned. The attempt was, however, abandoned upon the request of the defendant's counsel.

It is stated that in the poll of the jurors for the third time, after midnight, the vote stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. The dissenting juror is said to be Mr. Hazelton, who remained firm to the close, notwithstanding the efforts of his associates to induce him to change.

Fullerton, of the counsel for Tweed, thinks the defense have won a great and unexpected victory, and he was somewhat surprised that any of the jurymen should favor acquittal after listening to the inflammatory and argumentative charge of Judge Davis. He adds that Tweed proposed to continue the fight with all the stubbornness of his nature.

Wheeler H. Peckham, counsel for the prosecution, is exceedingly mortified with the result of the trial, and strongly hints that the disagreement of the jury was secured in an illegal manner, and that the jury must have been influenced by mercenary motives. The case will be immediately brought up for retrial, and the prosecution confidently look forward to a successful issue.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 115,713 bales; same time last year, 93,097; total receipts to date, 2,347,694; same time last year, 1,911,502. Exports for the week, 89,581; same time last year, 39,372; total exports to date, 1,193,410; same time last year, 1,024,135. Stock at all United States ports, 571,672; same time last year, 570,922; at interior towns, 91,116, same time last year, 90,013; at Liverpool, 454,000; same time last year, 483,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 285,000; same time last year, 231,000.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 31, 1873.

UNIVERSITY OF EAST TENNESSEE.

A message from the President was received this morning vetoing the bill for the relief of the University of East Tennessee.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Windom, Harlan and Stevenson were appointed a conference committee on the Indian appropriation bill.

ALABAMA CLAIMS AWARD.

Mr. EDMUNDS said to-morrow he would call up the bill disposing of the Alabama claims award.

ELECTING SENATORS BY POPULAR VOTE.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment electing Senators by popular vote.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

Mr. NYE called up Webb's Australian steamship subsidy bill, and spoke thereon.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, a resolution was adopted extending the time for the presentation and selecting of models for the Farragut statue to the 1st of March, 1873, to allow time for the artist of the most eminent abroad to consult Rodgers, with a provision that the models already before the committee may be considered before that day without prejudice to any that may be received here after or before March, 1873.

Mr. THURMAN moved to lay the pending bill on the table, for the purpose of moving that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to Monday instead of to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the Senate moved to adjourn to Monday.

The subsidy bill was taken up, when Mr. THURMAN, for the purpose of killing it, moved to lay it on the table, pending which motion the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House, after spending the whole day on private bills, adjourned.

Our Home College.

The first half of the winter term of the Pittsburgh Female College expired yesterday. The attendance was very large, and the very worthy President, Dr. I. C. Pershing, has good reasons to congratulate himself on the success attained. The scholars this session have generally evinced a wonderful desire for learning, and in their examinations shown a proficiency in studies seldom met with in our schools. The second half of the scholastic term will commence on Monday next, for which scholars will be received, and they will be allowed to put in a term of full half year, an advantage seldom granted. No female college in the United States presents such good advantages for the moral and intellectual training of our feminine youth as the Pittsburgh Female College, and we ask our friends charged with the education of wards or daughters to take into consideration its claims upon their patronage.

Capitalists, Especially Lumbermen,

will find a very fine chance for profitable investment in the offer for sale (which they will find in another column) of the large iron-clad Saw Mill of Wm. McClintock, Jr., & Co. The present owners have been, and are now, doing a most profitable business, and are willing to sell only on account of the continued ill health of Mr. McClintock, the senior partner, who is spending the winter recruiting in California. The mill is in the best possible location, being able by its position to command the trade of East Liberty and Lawrenceville, as well as compete on even terms for that of Allegheny city.

This is the best and most substantially built Saw Mill in Allegheny county. tf

Nicotine Sterilized.

The best collection of cigars is to be found at the new popular house of Mr. S. A. Barr, No. 132, Smithfield street, where also he carries a very fine assortment of chewing tobacco, meerschaum pipes and tubes, and all goods pertaining to the business. Mr. Barr is a polite and courteous gentleman, and one with whom it is a pleasure to deal. His prices are most reasonable and we commend him most cordially to the patronage of our readers.

HOME NEWS.

Fatal Accident at Homewood.

About half-past five o'clock last evening a deaf and dumb man was run over at Homewood, on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. He was walking along the track when a train was backing down, and as he could not hear the warning whistle of the locomotive, he was not aware of the approach of the train. The accused was about twenty-five years of age, and lived at Homewood. His name could not be ascertained.

Recovery of Stolen Goods.

Yesterday morning Mr. James Burns and Mr. Dixon, with an officer, visited Frankstown to search for the stolen goods belonging to Mr. Owens, which the burglar Hartman had shipped there. A large quantity of men's clothing was found, some of which Mr. Dixon recognized as his property. The goods were taken in charge of by the officer, and forwarded to Greensburg, where Hartman will be tried next Tuesday. Hartman, it seems, is an old offender, having a short time ago escaped from jail at Greensburg, where he was confined for the larceny of a trunk and a quantity of clothing.

Fashionable Double Wedding.

The Philadelphia *Star* of Thursday says: Last evening, at Beth Eden Baptist Church, Broad and Spruce streets, a large and fashionable double wedding took place, the parties being Mr. James Mackown, of Pittsburgh, to Miss Lizzie Croskey, of this city, and Mr. Thomas J. Mustin to Miss Ida Croskey, both of this city. There were six bridesmaids and groomsmen. A grand reception was given at the brides' father's house, Mr. Henry Croskey, Horticultural Square, over seven hundred invitations having been issued. The bridal party left to-day for an extended southern tour.

The New Chivalry.

From the New York *Independent*. The Western Methodists are coming round on the woman movement finely. We mentioned lately the election of Miss Frances E. Willard, who is known to our readers as an accomplished writer, to the Presidency of the New Woman's College, at Evanston. We learn, from the Chicago *Tribune*, that Miss Willard lectured recently in the very church, in which, for three years past, our eloquent friend, Dr. Hatfield, has been hammering away against the indecorousness of ladies lecturing. From the full report of the lecture in the *Tribune*, and, from the comments, we learn that the lecture was a delightful one and frequently applauded by the audience.

Wesley M. E. Church.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Wesley M. E. Chapel, corner of Seventeenth and Liberty streets, Rev. George W. Crannage, pastor, propose to give a series of three entertainments for the benefit of their church, during the coming month, and to help, if need be, in liquidating the debt which hangs so heavily over their place of worship. They propose, on the nights of the 26th and 27th of February, to give a grand supper and festival. On the evening of the 28th they intend to give a grand concert and opera festival. It is their hope that these entertainments will prove sufficient inducement to draw new members to their church and help considerably to pay their debt. Miss Emilie Moorehead, during the past week, has raised means sufficient to present the Sunday-school connected with the church a handsome banner. This she has done through her own individual effort. It is gratifying to know that the Sunday-school is well attended, and that great interest is taken in it by the Superintendent and assistants.

More of the McDaniel Mystery.

We have previously published the rumor that McDaniel, the missing Canonsburg merchant, had been drugged while in New York, taken on board a vessel and robbed, but it is not of the ship on the Island of Cuba. Another letter has lately been received by a member of the family at Canonsburgh, fully corroborating the explanation of the mysterious disappearance. The second letter from Mr. McDaniel states that while in New York, a stranger introduced himself to him as a wholesale dealer in white goods, saying that he had learned that he (McDaniel) was a merchant, and offered to sell him goods very cheap. While walking down New York the stranger invited him into a saloon, where he was drugged. When he became conscious he found himself on board a ship, and soon learned that he had been robbed. While very sick from the effects of the drug he was put on shore, when, after some time, he learned to be the Island of Cuba. He finally worked his way to Havana, and from there to New Orleans, from which place the letter was received.

Coroner's Report for January.

The Coroner's report for the month of January is as follows: January 3, Twenty-eighth ward, Pittsburgh, Alexander Simpson, intemperance, died in Birmingham lock-up. January 4, Third ward, Daniel Root, suicide from arsenic. January, 6, Robinson township, Dennis Bolinger, accidentally killed on Pan Handle Railroad. January 6, South Fayette township, Wm. Hasson, died from intemperance and exposure. January 7, Sixth ward, Allegheny, Ames Bond, killed by train at outer depot of Ft. Wayne Railway. January 13, Robinson township, Henry Hedrick, suicide by cutting throat with a butcher knife. January 20, Twenty-eighth ward, Wm. Stark, heart disease. January 20, Twenty-third ward, Joseph Parker, run over by a coal wagon. January 25, James Kennan, Charleston township, accidentally killed on Pan Handle Railroad, near Coal's Run "dump." January 25, Thirty-fourth ward, James Welsh, crushed between the rolls in Painter & Son's mills. January 25, Twelfth ward, David Jones, intemperance, died in station house. January 29, Sharpsburg, Simpson Hill, accidentally killed while coupling cars. January 31, Third ward, Allegheny, Elizabeth Jackson, accidentally burned to death. Total, 18.

DEMOLISHED.

Sleigh Smashed and Horses Killed.

Last night a man named Robert —— took out a bay team belonging to Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell, to take Mr. Wm. Hubley to Wilkinsburg, he succeeding in taking him there safely. On his return, however, near two o'clock this morning, while crossing the track near East Liberty, his team was kicked and sleigh smashed, he being severely injured by being stuck by an eastern bound locomotive. He was taken to a neighboring house and cared for. Owing to the lateness of the hour, no further details could be obtained.

FIREMAN KILLED.

Accident on the Fort Wayne Road.

On Thursday morning as passenger train number six on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, was nearing Mansfield, Ohio, on its way east. The locomotive and tender were thrown from the track by a broken rail. The balance of the train, however, remained on the track, and none of the passengers were in any way injured. The fireman unfortunately fell, and fare so well. He was attending to his duties, and was on the tender at the time of the accident. The shock threw him off. He was caught between the engine and tender, his shoulders and chest were crushed, resulting in his death, yesterday morning. The railroad company had him taken to Lucas, Ohio, and sent their surgeon to attend him. Everything was done for him that kindness could suggest, but he lingered some fifteen hours in great suffering, when death came to his relief. He is spoken of by the company as a careful and steady young man, who was well-liked.

Broken rails are plentiful on all the roads this weather, and the officers of this road have issued stringent orders to their employes to run carefully and keep a sharp look-out for broken rails, and prevent all accidents.

YOUNG PICK-POCKETS IN GRIEF.

Arrest of a Number of Boys Who were Working Around Masonic Hall Last Evening.

Last evening there was considerable tumult created among an audience that was at Masonic Hall where some kind of an entertainment is going on. Parties kept shouting that there were pick-pockets in the house, and shortly after a general stampede occurred among a crowd of boys who were near the door. They started for the stairs, when Constable Abraham came up and succeeding in arresting one of them named M. Hughes, he brought him to the lock-up, where he was searched and two pocket-books found upon him. One of them contained five dollars and seventy-two cents in currency, a silver dollar and some other trifles. The other contained an old coin and twenty-nine tickets to Sunday Schools. A lady came in shortly after and identified the first-mentioned pocket-book as her property. Some time after the arrest of this boy, the same officer brought in three more boys, whom he identified as being part of the gang who worked around the Hall last evening. Their names are John McGraw, Alexander Kelley and Charles Jones. They all come before Mayor Blackmore for a hearing this morning.

ANOTHER BLAZE IN ALLEGHENY.

Renvers & Co.'s Cabinet and Chair Factory Destroyed—The Estimated Loss, $11,000.

Allegheny is quite desirous, apparently, of keeping up a reputation for fires. She yesterday morning tried to elevate herself by starting a blaze in a cabinet and chair factory, and destroying it completely. About two o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the building of Messrs. Renvers & Co., at the corner of North alley and West Diamond street, which resulted in its total destruction. The building was of brick, three stories in height, and the fire was first discovered in the engine room in the cellar. A police officer discovered the fire, and attempted to give an alarm from box 27, but finding that it did not work to his satisfaction, he gave the alarm from box 35, at City Hall. The fire department soon responded, and by vigorous efforts confined the flames to the building in which it originated. The firm had a large amount of finished stock piled up in the establishment, having been busily engaged in preparing for the spring trade. Besides this there was a considerable amount of seasoned lumber and some valuable machinery.

The inside of the building was completely destroyed, nothing remaining of it but the bare walls. The loss it is estimated will foot up about $11,000; $5,000 upon stock and lumber; $4,000 on building, and $2,000 upon machinery, upon which there is an insurance of $5,000 divided between the Allemania and German Insurance Companies.

The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is stated that a member of the firm personally attended to putting out the fire as early as five o'clock on Thursday evening. The engine is located in the cellar, and the boiler house and the furnaces are separated from the main building by an eighteen inch solid stone wall. This is the third time that this firm has been burned out.

Workman & Davis promptly and in good style attend to Carriage, Wagon and Sleigh Repairing at most reasonable rates. Their workshop is on Arch street, below Ohio avenue, in Allegheny, and whose warerooms and business office are at Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

PRISON REFORM.

Meeting of the National Prison Congress.

The National Prison Congress which assembled at Baltimore on the 21st inst., adjourned on the evening of the 24th to meet next year at St. Louis. The delegates to this Congress from this vicinity were—from the Workhouse: Messrs. G. R. White, Geo. Albree and J. P. Fleming; from the Pennsylvania Reform School: Hon. T. J. Bigham; from the Western Penitentiary: Rev. A. M. Milligan; and from the Prisoners' Aid Society, Mr. J. D. Carlile. These gentlemen have returned and represent the proceedings of the Congress as having been of very great interest. Every phase of prison government and discipline was ably discussed, and much good will result from the comparison of systems and interchange of views. We regret that the great pressure on our columns precludes us from giving some of the best speeches delivered in the Congress. Hon. Isaac Seymour presided and announced the sittings closed in the following brief and graceful speech:

Hon. Horatio Seymour then arose and expressed his gratitude for the thanks offered him. He expressed his gratification at the kindly and harmonious manner in which the Congress labored in this cause. They met as strangers of different creeds, of all shades of political opinion, and have done much towards accomplishing their object. The questions here discussed will open the eyes of the American people to the defects in the American Criminal Code. We have gained something for ourselves in this intercourse. Men of different opinions part with a kindlier feeling inspired for each other. Many of us met for the first, and, it is said to think, for the last time. It is my earnest hope that the members of this Congress will safely return to their homes, and be long preserved to labor in behalf of that cause which strives that virtue, wisdom and good conduct may pervade all classes of society. I now declare this Congress adjourned *sine die*.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted in the Congress; they will repay perusal.

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, It is fully established by incontestible facts that intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors is one of the principle incitements of crime, as well as pauperism; *And whereas*, It follows that somewhat in proportion as intemperance is suppressed, crime and its terrible consequences will be prevented; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this Congress will welcome and encourage any wise and efficient measure for the suppression of this great evil, whether by an appeal to moral and religious principles, by voluntary effort, by legislative action, or by the enforcement of existing laws.

Resolved, 2. That the best interests of prison discipline demand that the Government controlling the prison, whether State or Municipal, should, through its officers, have the entire control of the prisoners, both as to their hours of work and their treatment, and that the system of contract or of leasing that does not secure this, can but be injurious to the best interests of both the prisoners and the public.

Resolved, 3. That the great success which has attended the effort whenever made, and especially in Philadelphia, for the protection of persons charged with crime, by a careful investigation in each case before trial by a disinterested person appointed for the purpose, commends this Congress to recommend the establishment of such an agency in each State, and especially in each large city where, from the great number of cases charged and the haste with which many of them are disposed of, there is great danger that innocent persons may often be convicted of crimes wrongfully charged upon them.

Whereas, In the present state of prison reform it is impossible to determine, either with precision or unanimity, upon an ideal system of prison discipline, and whereas, if that were possible, radical changes in existing institutions and their mode of administration would require much time and great effort in their accomplishment; therefore

Resolved, That it becomes a matter of vital importance that the friends of prison reform should make prompt, vigorous and steady persistent efforts for the improvement of prisons as they actually exist and are administered, and especially that they should seek to educate the public mind as to the importance of elevating the character of the service engaged in their administration, and the great necessity of securing for each service men of the highest moral and intellectual character, by providing a liberal compensation therefor, and by making the employment entirely independent of partisan influence, and also that they should seek to secure such practicable effort, seek to show both the importance and the possibility of making our prisons thoroughly reformatory in their character.

The second resolution was, on motion of Mr. VAUX, of Pennsylvania, so amended as to read, instead of persons charged with crime, "such poor and friendless persons as may be imprisoned on minor and frivolous charges."

The resolutions were severally debated and voted upon. The second resolution in regard to the manner of leasing the convicts provoked a debate in which many of the delegates participated.

Mr. Woodbury, of Rhode Island, said that a system of contracting under proper regulations does not involve improper treatment of prisoners. He gave a sketch of the work of the Penitentiary in Rhode Island.

Mr. Griffith, of Baltimore, spoke of the Maryland Penitentiary, where the prisoners, although under contract to perform labor, are not allowed to be abused. He thought that the resolution carries out the views of the people generally.

When the third resolution, alluding to the beneficial results of the State Agents of the Prisoners' Aid Societies, was reached, Rev. Mr. Doll, the Agent of the Prisoners' Aid Society of Baltimore, gave a brief account of their work. Through him there were released 481 prisoners; he found employment for 238; there were sent to different places 549, and 1,165 were aided pecuniarily. He thought that the work was not accomplished when the prisoner is released, for the great object is to extent to them a friendly hand when they are liberated. The next attention ought to be paid to the juvenile offenders. He referred to the ministrations of his wife, who has saved many females from ruin who now live in families. His dwelling has been of late converted into an asylum of friendless females, and he will be soon compelled to ask this community for aid in the erection of a Refuge for homeless girls.

Mr. Merrefield, of Baltimore, spoke of the exertions made by Mrs. Doll in taking charge of fallen and helpless females, and hoped that other States would imitate that example.

Mr. Cox, of Philadelphia, said that what was needed was for some to visit the cells of the prisoners. This would draw out their better feelings, and they would come to understand prison reform. The appointment of good agents, such as Philadelphia possesses, is of course the first consideration, and he hoped that each institution would be so fortunate as to possess such an agent.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Richardson, of St. Louis:

Resolved, That the friends of prison reform be earnestly invited to show their interest in the cause by becoming members of the Association, and thus promote its usefulness and at the same time aid in the circulation of the work of that great statesman, jurist and reformer, Edward Livingstone.

A resolution offered by Mr. Seymour, expressing gratification at the publication of the work of Dr. Ed. Livingstone, of Louisiana, on penal science, by Mr. Charles Lucas, in the French language, which was adopted. The following resolutions, reported from the Business Committee, were then adopted:

Resolved, That experience has demonstrated that Juvenile Reformatories, Houses of Refuge and Protection and Industrial Schools for the training of the neglected, vagabond, erring and viciously inclined youth are among the most effective means yet devised for the saving of such youth from a life of crime.

Resolved, That it is essential to the highest success of such institutions that they should not either in theory or in fact be or be considered penal in their character, but rather as temporary homes for their inmates whose treatment should approximate as nearly as possible to the parental system.

Resolved, That Prisoners' Aid Societies and other like associations to befriend discharged prisoners, and to aid them in procuring employment and employment, have proved most effective and auxiliary in the reformatory work, and the organization of such societies where they do not exist is most cordially invited.

MASTER BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Meeting Yesterday—Permanent Organization Effected—The Proposed New Book of Prices

A large meeting of master builders of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, was held yesterday afternoon at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, to organize permanently a Master Builders' Association, and to take some measures for the establishment of a new book of prices. Mr. Alexander Wilson was called to the chair, and Mr. E. Bindley appointed Secretary *pro tem*. The Committee appointed at a previous meeting submitted a Constitution and by-laws which were adopted.

The Association then proceeded to the election of permanent officers, the following gentlemen being chosen:

President—Alexander Wilson.
Vice President—John B. Ingham.
Secretary—Henry White.
Assistant Secretary—J. F. Bruggeman.
Treasurer—V. G. Elliott.
Directors—C. F. Ingham, G. A. Cochran, M. L. Malone, Edwin Bindley, S. Gillan, J. Davis, William Peoples, Samuel Wilson, J. Rebler.
Board of Commission—John C. Bindley, V. G. Elliott, A. Wilson, J. B. Ingham, G. A. Cochran and Thomas Allen.

Several members urged the importance of taking immediate steps for establishing the new book of prices, as the task would require great time and labor. It was thought that steps can have it ready to be used during the coming spring.

After considerable discussion the following committee was appointed to draft a new scale of prices to be submitted to the Association: John C. Bindley, V. G. Elliot, A. Wilson, J. B. Ingham, G. A. Cochran, and Thomas Aiken.

The Association then adjourned to meet on Friday evening next at half past seven o'clock.

The object of the association is mutual benefit of the members, though the movement for the establishment of a new book of prices is not made with the intention of raising the prices. The last price list, called the Western Book of Prices, was established in 1813, and as wages and prices have greatly changed in those sixty years, much inconvenience is experienced in making contracts by that list. The proposed change will be made in accordance with the present styles of architecture, and will benefit the public in general as well as the builders.

Fine Clothing.

Those who desire a neat and well fitting suit of clothing should call on Mr. William Hespenheide, No. 59 Sixth street. His work is always warranted to afford satisfaction, while his prices are most reasonable. A fine assortment of hand made coats, vests and pants will always be found on hand.

Builders now generally employ the celebrated Anderson Sash Balance, one of the most admirable inventions of the age.

Shopping Ladies will not fail to call at the representative store of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Feldsman, No. 76 Market street, when in search of fine trimmings, ribbons and general notions. No where else can a finer selection be found nor can better bargains be elsewhere secured. All the novelties of the season are received as soon as imported by Eastern houses.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. R. T. PRICE, of Mt. Prospect, Presbytery of Washington, has accepted the call to the church at Bellevue, Presbytery of Allegeny.

THE *Radical*, formerly published in this city, was removed to New York, where it took the name *Union Advocate*, and now it is *The Union Era*.

THE Central Church of this city, formerly Dr. Jacobus', has resumed services in its house of worship, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

THE indications now are that the difficulty existing in the Fifth U. P. Church, between the congregation and the pastor, will be amicably and satisfactorily adjusted.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, February 4th, a free musical concert will be given at the Y. M. C. A. rooms by the Orpheus Quartette Club of the Western Theological Seminary.

REV. J. R. KERR, late of the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, but now of the Second Church, Philadelphia, recently had an increase voted to his salary, which is now $8,300.

THE Rev. J. G. Lyle will preach for the Wylie Avenue Church on Sabbath evening, in the hall of the Eleventh ward Public School-house, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

REV. F. A. NOBLE will preach the annual sermon before the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, (Dr. Swift's,) Arch street, Allegheny, to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

THE Presbyterian *Banner* is "broadening," as the phrase goes. It speaks of Bulwer as one who "will long be remembered as an author of rare genius, of extensive and varied scholarship, and of cultivated taste."

REV. MR. SPRATTSBURG, formerly of St. Paul's Episcopal Parish, Erie, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Peters Parish, this city, and will preach his "Inaugural" sermon in the church to-morrow morning.

THERE will be preaching in the Central United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the pastor, Rev. J. M. Johnston. On to-morrow week the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed to this congregation for the first time.

ON MONDAY EVENING, February 3d, Rev. James A. Reed, of Springfield, Illinois, delivers a free lecture at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, on "The Religious Sentiments of Abraham Lincoln," answering that portion of Col. Lamon's "Life of Lincoln" relating to his religious views.

WE ARE glad to see our churches are availing themselves of the use of the public press to let the public know of their whereabouts. We notice that the Third U. P. Church of this city, with their pastor, Rev. Dr. Wotherspoon, is not afraid to announce the same to the public.

REV. DR. S. J. WILSON, will deliver his lecture on "John Knox and his times" in the Second Presbyterian Church, Federal, between Diamond streets, to-morrow. As the lecture is somewhat lengthy it has been divided, and the first part will be delivered in the morning and the second in the evening.

ON Wednesday evening last, after prayer meeting, the young ladies composing Mr. S. B. W. Gill's Bible class, connected with the Central U. P. Church, Allegheny, presented their teacher with an elegant copy of the Revised Version. The presentation speech, in behalf of the young ladies, was made by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Johnston.

THE *United Presbyterian* says in relation to the new version of the Psalms: "Nothing to our information, has been but few instances of serious trouble, and these have been, not so much from opposition to the new version, as to the manner of its introduction. In most of the congregations in which it is used it has been introduced without any trouble."

REV. JOHN EAGLESON, D. D., pastor of Upper Buffalo church, Washington Presbytery, died on Friday, 24th inst., from an attack of erysipelas, which developed itself in his eyes and head a week before. Dr. Eagleson graduated at Jefferson College in 1829, and was for forty years pastor of the same church. He will be remembered as the Chairman of the Committee which prepared the report on Presbyterian Reunion at the great Philadelphia Convention in 1868.

THE "revivals" in the M. E Churches hereabouts are meeting with great success. At Christ Church, Rev. S. M. Vernon, pastor, twenty-five have been converted—many of them students at the Female College. At Sempronius, Rev. B. T. Miller, pastor, two hundred and sixty one had been received up to last Sunday. At Braddock's Fields, Rev. E. Morrow, pastor, between twenty and thirty united with the Church. And at Monongahela City over one hundred have been received into full connection.

THE *Methodist Recorder* says of its news, what we have often thought of saying to our friends in connection with this column, and says it so well that we make room for the "idlom" as it is styled: "In writing church news, it is unnecessary to refer especially to the regular quarterly meetings, to describe the services, thanks for assisting preachers, and the like. When it is proper to thank a preacher for a sermon, thank him privately. It is out of place in a newspaper. Give us items of general interest, results, prospects, facts."

REV. WILLIAM PRESTON, D. D., who has for nearly thirty years been rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, has resolved to relire from active duties in the ministry. The vestry of the church, at a meeting held on Monday evening, Rev. Bessel F. Alsop, of Erie, N. Y., to fill the vacancy. Dr. Preston is one of the most venerable and beloved ministers in this city. He is in a very pronounced manner a "Low Church" man, and is held in the highest esteem by all evangelical denominations. Recently we gave a record of his ministerial career, which has been crowned with the most abundant success.

THE Franklin *Spectator* says: About half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon, Rev. M. A. Tolman, Rector of St. John's Church, and Frank lin, was severely burned by an explosion of oxygen gas in the study. He was preparing for an exhibition of stereopticon views at City Hall on Monday evening for the benefit of St. John's Sunday School library, and while preparing the gas the retort exploded. He was burned severely on both hands and arms, and was slightly injured on the forehead by a flying piece of the retort. He has the sympathy of our citizens for his injuries, and is also to be congratulated for his narrow escape from a more serious result, as sudden death.

THE opening exercises of the new U. P. Church at Bellevue will take place to-morrow, (Sunday.) The Rev. Dr. Witherspoon will preach at 10½ A. M.; the Rev. W. J. Reid at 3 P. M., and the Rev. J. R. Dodds at 7½ P. M. The U. P. Association, at Bellevue, is of recent formation; it has labored diligently, and succeeded in erecting a very neat and commodious church, at a cost of about $20,000. We hope it will be a large ingathering of the friends of this enterprise at the inaugurating services to-morrow, and that all will go prepared to make such liberal offerings as will enable the congregation to discharge the debt unavoidably incurred, and so send these devoted people and the beautiful house of prayer on their way rejoicing.

THE Missionary meetings under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, heretofore announced, will be held in Pittsburgh to-morrow. Several distinguished ministers and a prominent layman from abroad will be present to address the meetings. So far as the Committee of arrangements under the direction of the Pittsburgh Conference has been able to make assignments of speakers for the different churches, they are as follows: Rev. R. S. Macoy, D. D., Missionary to China, Christ Church 10½ P. M., and South Common, Allegheny, 7 P. M.; Rev. Isaac Pierce, Missionary to India, Arch street, Allegheny 10½ A. M., and Carson street, (South Side) 7 P. M.; C. C. North, Esq., Union M. E. Church, Allegheny 10½ A. M., and Liberty street 7 P. M.; Rev. R. Nelson, D. D., Missionary to Sweden, Fifth avenue Concern, North avenue, Allegheny 10½ A. M., and Butler street 7 P. M.; Rev. R. L. Dashiell, D. D., Missionary Secretary, Smithfield street 10½ A. M., and Bingham street (South Side) 7 P. M.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last night, on the occasion of the grand complimentary benefit tendered Miss Charlotte Thompson, by many of our leading citizens, the Opera House was crowded to its fullest capacity by a large and brilliant audience. It was a perfect ovation to the talented lady who appeared to splendid advantage in the gorgeous spectacular play of the Sea of Ice. This afternoon at matinee and to-night she appears in the same grandly mounted drama, being her last two appearances in the city this season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We have had very few musical entertainments of rare talent this winter. The coming week, however, we are to be treated with a grand season of English Opera, commencing to-day and continuing during the week, giving six performances, including a matinee on Saturday. It is almost needless to speak of the artists, as their reputation is world-wide. The company comprises Miss Hersee, Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. Zoida Harrison Seguin, Messrs. J. B. Bower, Eugene Clark, J. H. Chatterton, Gustavus Hall, John Clark, Edward Seguin, and others of known merit, besides a complete male and female chorus and orchestra. The starting out of such a troupe of rare excellence certainly deserves commendation and patronage. Their repertoire consists of all the favorite operas rendered into English, and their programmes, as announced for their entertainments, comprise—Tuesday, first performance, "Martana;" Wednesday, "Martha;" Friday, "Bohemian Girl." "The Doctor of Alcantara" will be given at the matinee on Saturday, and in the evening "Lucia di Lammermoor." Here certainly is variety sufficient for the most critical in musical tastes. Such a collection of sterling artists cannot help but draw full and select audiences during their stay in the Smoky City.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The storm of fun continues at this house, and there is no dimunition in the size of the audiences. The many unusual attractions are announced for the matinee, and this evening a great bill.

LIBRARY HALL.—Monday evening Miss Patti, Miss Cary, Sig. Mario, M'lle Carreno, Mons. Laurel, Sig. Shobina and Signor Marzo, conductor, will give their farewell concert to a Pittsburgh audience. They will no doubt have a crowded and fashionable audience.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE. If some one don't go home squealing from this house this evening we are much mistaken. The fact is, the manager to offer special inducements to his patrons, will give away three live pigs this evening, one for the gallery, one for the parquette, and the other for the orchestra. Here certainly is something novel, and a full house will no doubt be the result. This is matinee day, of course that won't be forgotten by ladies and children.

Bargains in Tobacco and Cigars.

Wishing to close out our entire stock of Tobacco & Cigars, consisting of the best brand of Louisville and Virginia Tobacco, also an immense stock of all the most popular brands of cigars, before removing to our new store we have greatly reduced our prices, and dealers will save from 20 to 25 per cent by examining our stock and prices before purchasing elsewere. Call and see for yourselves.

H. GAUTSENT & CO.
51 Market Street.

Letters Held for Postage.—A. O. Ball, Newark, N. J., 3; Miss Emma Brunson, city, Pa., 2; Rev. G. Huston, Harlansburg, Pa., 3; M. B. Hysong, Huntingdon, Pa., 3; Julius Hornberger, Philadelphia, 3; D. Miller, Rochester, 3; Miss Ransom, New York, N. Y., 3; Bible & Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa., 3; John C. Weber, Akron, Ohio, 3; J. B. West, New York, N. Y., 3; Mr. Zerrick, Ashland, Ohio, 3.

THAT NEW JUDGESHIP.

The Agitation of the Question—What the Members of the Bar Think of It—Where Help is Needed—The Necessity for a New Court House—The Business of the Courts—Where the Bulk of It is—Relief Needed in the Common Pleas.

Now that the question of an additional Law Judge for our County Courts has been raised, there is a fair prospect that a lively discuss ion will ensue, especially among the members of the legal fraternity, in reference thereto—a discussion which, in the end, may result in acquainting the people somewhat more clearly with the workings of our legal machinery, as it is represented by our three Courts,—Common Pleas, District and Criminal. The necessity for some change is apparent to every one who is at all conversant with the unusually vexatious "law's delays," to which every suitor or defendant in our Courts is subject; and this movement of the legal fraternity is of interest and importance, not only to the lawyers, but to the people as well, for, if successful, the lawyers will have their business expedited, and the people will have to foot the bills—although if justice is hastened the people will not complain.

Desiring to obtain some additional light upon the subject, a reporter of this journal dropped into the office of District Attorney Bayne yesterday afternoon, and in a brief colloquy obtained the views of that gentleman upon "the situation." The Colonel was found to be decidedly in favor of the appointment of a new Judge, "provided," said he, "we build a new Court House."

Rep.—Isn't there any room in the present building that could be fitted up and made to answer?

Col. Bayne—None at all. There are now five Court Rooms, and all in use. There is not a room in the building that is not occupied.

Rep.—Why, it's a large building, and the recent alterations and additions were made to increase the capacity.

Col. B.—Well there isn't a room occupied. There are the courtrooms, now all filled, and we must have